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LAKE ONTARIO REGION



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LAKE ONTARIO REGION ECONOMIC SURVEY

1968

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BRANCH
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
FINANCE & ECONOMICS



ONTARIO



PREFACE

The Lake Ontario Region Economic Survey is the last of the current series of descriptive and analytical studies of the ten economic regions of the Province.

These surveys have been prepared in order to provide detailed background for understanding the past location of economic activity in Ontario, and to indicate the contribution of each region to the economic life of the Province. A wide variety of information ranging from physical environment to economic characteristics has been included, and change over time has been indicated where data are available.

Richard S. Thoman
Director
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May, 1968

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INTRODUCTION

The Lake Ontario Region is an aggregation of eight counties currently recognized by the Ontario Treasury Department (Finance and Economics) as one of the Province's ten Economic Regions. The Region lies immediately east of the rapidly expanding urban-industrial complex referred to as the "Golden Horseshoe" which includes Oshawa, Toronto, Oakville, Hamilton and St. Catharines. From approximately one hundred miles of Lake Ontario shoreline, the Region extends some one hundred miles northward onto the Precambrian Shield.

The eight counties constitute a statistically convenient portion of the Province for study purposes as the data offered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics frequently are available only on a county basis. Criticism can be levelled at the Region as defined depending on the criteria used in regional delineation. For example, the Region may be somewhat inadequate if an urban centred sphere of influence is the main criterion employed. The major centre, Peterborough, is not large enough to make its presence felt in the peripheral areas of the Region. Furthermore, economic activity in the southwestern extremity tends to be focussed on the urban centre of Oshawa, while in the southeast much of the activity falls within the sphere of influence of Kingston.

Any delineation criterion demanding a degree of internal uniformity is also difficult to apply to the study Region in view of the marked contrasts in physical environment and economic development between the northern Canadian Shield and the southern non-shield areas. Statistical analyses of counties which are bisected by the southern limit of the Shield must be interpreted with caution. Concentrations of economic activity in such counties are invariably in the southern non-shield section and do not extend northward although this cannot be indicated by statistical distributions which are not available on a spatial mesh finer than the county.

This survey is intended to report on the current level of economic activity within the Lake Ontario Region. An attempt is made to identify trends in the various sectors of the regional economy over a ten-year period, 1956 to 1966. Within the confines of the limited scale of this survey, an effort is made to point out situations where resources, human and natural, are not being used in a way which might give optimum benefit within the context of the provincial economic framework. These situations are identified by comparing the performance of the Region's population and industries against regional, provincial or national averages. The factors underlying regional economic problems are discussed.

Consideration is given to the spatial distribution of economic activity

FIG.1—COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION



with the object of assessing the efficiency of such a distribution and the long-term evolution of the Region's cultural, aesthetic and economic environment.

This study does not offer solutions to specific problems although such solutions may be hinted at in some cases. Serious regional economic planning aimed at solving specific problems and ensuring optimum exploitation of available resources would require a more detailed examination of the regional economy, as well as a consideration of its role as a part of the whole provincial economy. What may be the optimum development and distribution of activity within the Region, may not satisfy optimum conditions for the provincial economic structure viewed as a whole.

FIG.2—URBAN CENTRES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION

PETERBOROUGH	CITY
COBOURG	TOWN
BATH	VILLAGE
+	SEPARATED TOWN
*	IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT



FIG. 3—TOWNSHIPS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION



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CHAPTER I

POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE AND INCOMES

POPULATION:

1. General Characteristics

In 1966, 351,000 persons resided within the Lake Ontario Economic Region. This total represents a growth of only five per cent over the 1961 - 1966 period, a rate half that which occurred between 1956 and 1961. Over the whole decade the Region's population grew by 15 per cent while that of the Province expanded by 29 per cent.

Population, Counties, Region and Province, 1966 and 1986

	% Change <u>1966/1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1986*</u>
Durham	11.6	44,549	85,000
Haliburton	-13.0	7,768	13,300
Hastings	0.8	94,127	165,900
Lennox and Addington	6.3	25,202	39,800
Northumberland	7.6	45,074	70,400
Peterborough	7.3	81,959	128,800
Prince Edward	0.9	21,307	30,600
Victoria	3.9	30,917	38,500
Region	4.7	350,903	572,300
Province	11.6	6,960,870	11,166,700

* Projections by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

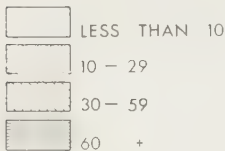
Source: Appendix Table 1.

The bulk of the Region's population is concentrated in the southern half, while the northern areas are only sparsely settled. The northern area, with a topography typical of the Canadian Shield, is poorly endowed with the resources which encourage intensive settlement.

In 1966, Hastings was the most populous county with 94,000 persons. The growth rate of one per cent sustained by this county over the 1961 - 1966 period, however, was considerably lower than the regional or provincial rates. Peterborough County followed Hastings with a population of 82,000 and grew by the moderate rate of 7.3 per cent over the five years

FIG. 4 — POPULATION DENSITY, 1966

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE



----- SOUTHERN LIMIT OF THE CANADIAN SHIELD



referred to above. Most rapid growth occurred in Durham, namely 11.6 per cent, a rate equalling that of the Province. On the other hand, Haliburton lost 13 per cent of its population over the period under consideration.

A more meaningful picture of the Regional pattern of population change may be provided by an analysis at township and urban centre level. As Figure 5 demonstrates, declining population is limited to townships on the Canadian Shield, and in Prince Edward County. The most severe losses occurred in the more northerly sections of Haliburton and Hastings. Most areas of decline are essentially rural and have been subject to farm consolidation as well as farm abandonment.

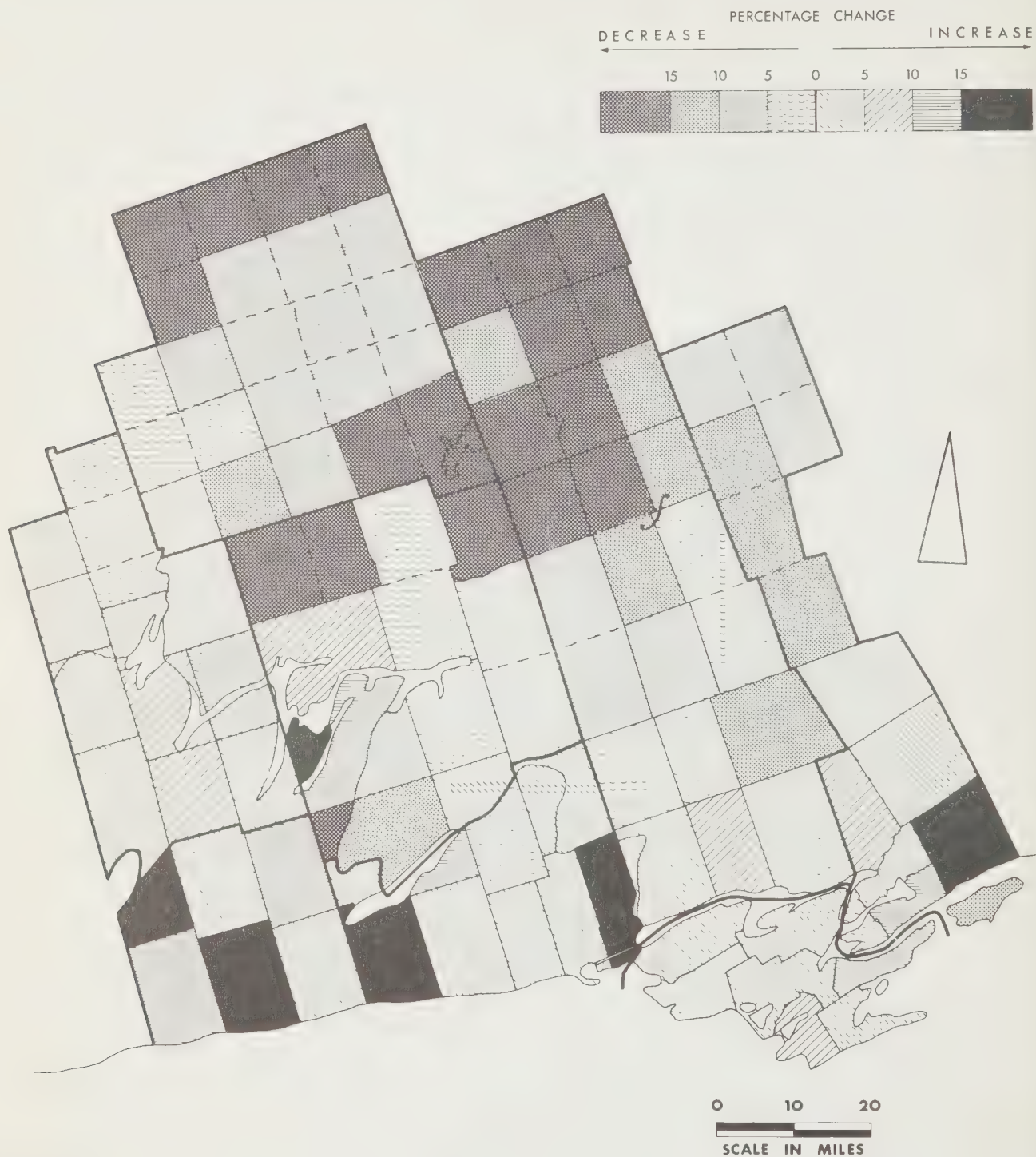
The southern half of the Region is characterized by townships which experienced population increase, the most rapid increases being in townships adjacent to major urban centres. This is exemplified by the growth in Ennismore and Smith, close to Peterborough, or in Ernestown and South Fredericksburgh, near Kingston. A cluster of municipalities in the counties of Durham and Northumberland which have experienced rapid growth are probably providing housing for persons commuting to the rapidly expanding urban-industrial complex of Oshawa. In general the increases in these southern townships are the result of expansions in rural non-farm rather than rural farm population.

In harmony with the above pattern of population change, urban centres in both the northern part and in Prince Edward County declined significantly over the 1961 to 1966 period. All the centres in the southwestern sector of the Region showed a tendency to grow, and in most cases the growth exceeded five per cent. The more rapidly expanding centres were the larger urban areas, in particular Peterborough. Centres located along the western lake shore, in the shadow of the Oshawa and Metropolitan Toronto development, demonstrated more vigorous growth than did those along the eastern lake shore. Bowmanville, Port Hope and Cobourg all experienced increases in population of about 10 per cent. Furthermore, over a period of time, these centres have shown a rising growth trend. Trenton, Belleville and Napanee, on the other hand, have been increasing but at a diminishing rate. This fact may well be related to an avoidance of the more easterly centres by manufacturing industries over the last decade in favour of the more westerly ones.

2. Rural-Urban Distribution

In 1966, the Lake Ontario Region had 44 per cent of its population living in rural areas, with some 16 per cent of these people living on farms. The Region is characterized by a population more rural in nature than the Province of Ontario which had only 20 per cent of its population living in the rural areas, and some seven per cent on farms. In the decade 1956 to 1966, although the urban areas gained a greater share of the Region's population relative to the rural areas, the change was not generally large enough to destroy the strongly rural nature of the Region.

FIG. 5 — CHANGE IN TOWNSHIP POPULATION, 1966 / 1961



Population, Rural-Urban Distribution, Region
and Province, 1951, 1961 and 1966

	1951		1961		1966	
	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)
Region	52	48	49	51	44	56
Province	27	73	23	77	20	80

Source: Appendix Table 4.

The most highly urbanized counties were Peterborough and Hastings. In Peterborough urban population constituted 76 per cent of the total, and in Hastings 68 per cent. The least urbanized counties were Haliburton, Lennox and Addington and Prince Edward, all with less than 30 per cent of their people classed as urban dwellers. Both Hastings and Lennox and Addington experienced a rapid increase in the urban component at the expense of the rural over the 1961 - 1966 period.

3. Population Projections

By 1986 it is predicted that the Region will have a total population of 572,300 representing a growth of some 70 per cent over the 1961 population. The Region's share in the Province's population, however, will probably decline from 5.4 to 5.1 per cent. Hastings, by 1986, will remain the most populous of the counties with 165,900 people. The most spectacular forecast of growth is for the County of Durham, where the 1986 population is expected to reach 85,000, more than double the 1961 figure of 40,000. The larger centres' share in the Region's population is not likely to change markedly, although the centres will experience considerable actual growth. By 1986 Peterborough will reach the 80,000 mark, Belleville 60,000, Trenton 24,000, Lindsay 20,000 and Cobourg 17,000.

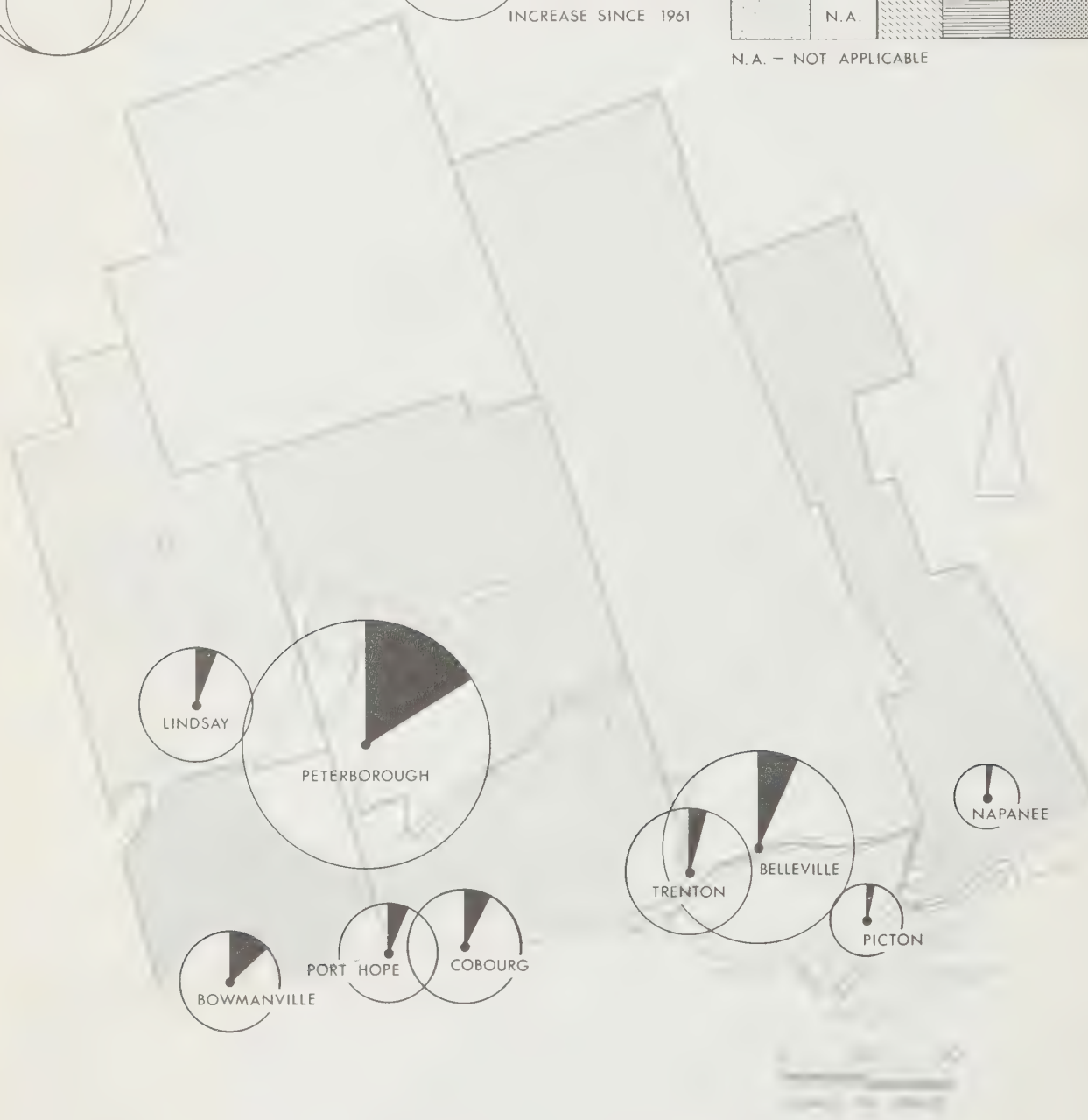
Any population projections made for the Lake Ontario Region need to be viewed with two considerations in mind - the rapidly declining birth rate and the possibility of the Region receiving a spill-over of population from the major urban areas to the west (Metropolitan Toronto and Oshawa).

4. Elements of Population Change

The trends which may be observed within the basic elements of population change support the forecast of a slower rate of growth within the Lake Ontario Region than in the Province of Ontario.

Vital statistics show that the crude birth rate in the Lake Ontario Region declined rather sharply between 1961 and 1966, from 23.9 per thousand to 16.6 per thousand. This may be compared with the decline for the Province, from 25.3 per thousand to 18.9 per thousand. Within the Region itself in

FIG. 6 — CHANGE IN TOTAL POPULATION, COUNTIES, 1966/1961



1966, both Haliburton and Victoria had birth rates which were considerably lower than the Provincial rate, namely 12.9 and 15.5, respectively. Over the same period, death rates declined by 0.9 per thousand in the Region, but this could not be expected to significantly influence the effect of the sharp birth rate decline.

Migration estimates show that over the period 1956 to 1961 the Province as a whole experienced a 5.2 per cent gain in population as a result of net migration. It is suggested that the great bulk of these migrants were attracted to the Toronto Metropolitan Area, which experienced an 11.5 per cent gain due to migration. Apart from the St. Clair, North-western and Georgian Bay regions, all of which experienced net losses due to migration, Lake Ontario showed the smallest increase in population for this reason, namely 1.8 per cent. This gain is insignificant when considered in relation to the gain which occurred in the Province as a whole.

Reference to Appendix Table 6 will show that the bulk of the out-migration has been from the Region's younger population, especially in the 15 to 19 and 20 to 24 year age groups. Migration in the other age groups followed the pattern for the Province as a whole.

The losses through migration were more severe in the counties of Haliburton, Prince Edward and Victoria. Prince Edward, in fact, sustained a net loss in all age groups as a result of migration. The most significant gains through migration occurred in Northumberland and Durham, each with a net gain of 3.9 per cent, and in Peterborough with 3.4 per cent.

Some questions which arise from the above migration trends are as follows:

1. Why do people between 15 and 24 tend to leave the Lake Ontario Region?
2. Where do these people, in an age bracket which is presumably seeking either higher education or employment for the first time, go?
3. Do these people later return?

5. Age Structure

In 1966, the age distribution of the Region's population was not consistent with that of the Province. Lake Ontario had a larger proportion of its population in the under 20 years of age group than did the Province, while the Province had a higher proportion of its population in the 20 to 44 age group. The exodus of older teenagers and young adults from the Region, as mentioned above, probably explains the relative deficiency evident in the 20 to 44 age group. The Region has a slightly higher proportion of its population in the 45 to 64 age bracket than the Province but a considerably higher proportion in the 65+ group (10 per cent as against eight per cent).

Both Victoria and Haliburton have greater than average proportions of their population in the more elderly age groups, a situation which stems from the very marked out-migration of younger persons on the one hand and an inflow of retired cottagers on the other.

6. Family Size

The average number of persons per family in the Region in 1961 was 3.7. This figure differs little from the provincial average of 3.6.

The Region, however, tends to have a greater concentration of families with five and six persons than does the Province. By way of contrast, both Haliburton and Victoria have a significant concentration in the number of families with only two persons. This may be explained by the low birth rate which currently applies within Haliburton and by the concentration of older persons in Victoria.

7. Origins

Within the Province in 1961, some 31 per cent of the population were recorded as having their birth place outside Ontario, either in Canada or elsewhere. A comparative figure for the Region was only 17.2 per cent. This would indicate that the Lake Ontario Region has historically attracted a smaller inflow of migrants than has the Province as a whole.

Population by Place of Birth, Region and Province, 1961

	Total Born Outside Ontario	<u>Selected Origins</u>			Total Born Outside Ontario As a % of total Population
		<u>Canada Excluding Ontario</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>Europe</u>	
Region No.	57,782	21,891	19,987	12,157	
%	100.0	37.9	34.6	21.1	17.2
Ontario No.	1,930,804	577,647	501,073	722,595	
%	100.0	29.9	26.0	37.4	31.0

Source: Appendix Table 11.

If the composition of the population having its origin outside Ontario is examined, it is evident that the Region has attracted a greater proportion from the United Kingdom and the rest of Canada, than has the Province. Of those born outside Ontario, only 21.1 per cent have their origins in non-British Europe as against 37.4 per cent in the case of the Province.

Within the Lake Ontario Region, Victoria, Lennox and Addington, and

Haliburton are conspicuous in that only small proportions of their populations were born outside Ontario. None of the counties even approach the proportion of 31 per cent born outside which is encountered in the Province. Immigrants from the United Kingdom seem to have been especially attracted to Victoria and Peterborough where they constituted 45 per cent of those born outside Ontario. Durham is the only county where the number of persons of non-British European origin becomes significant, 35 per cent of all those originating outside Ontario.

The population residing on Indian Reservations in 1966, numbered 1,543, a figure which has changed little during the past thirty years. Indians have reservations in the counties of Hastings, Northumberland and Peterborough.

A number of questions may be raised in relation to this information on the place of birth of the population in the Lake Ontario Region.

1. What explains the relative inability of the Region to attract those born outside Ontario?
2. Why has Durham been able to attract non-British European immigrants to a greater degree than other counties?
3. Why has the Region attracted more of its immigrants from the United Kingdom than from Continental Europe?

Answers to questions one and two are suggested by the tendency for immigrants to be attracted by the larger urban centres. This phenomena has been especially apparent among post-war European immigrants. Durham is better placed to attract such immigrants being relatively close to the urban-industrial areas of Oshawa and Toronto.

8. Educational Achievement

Within the Region, persons 15 years and over not attending school are on the average a little less well educated than their counterparts in the Province. In the Region in 1961 a smaller proportion of the above mentioned population category had obtained senior secondary or university education than the corresponding proportion for the Province. Only 2.2 per cent had university degrees, as against 3.4 per cent in the case of the Province; 1.9 per cent had some university training, as against 2.8 per cent in the Province. Some 17.1 per cent had completed four to five years of secondary education, while 18.9 per cent had reached this level of achievement in the Province as a whole. The counties of Peterborough and Hastings which are more urbanized than the rest have the highest levels of education, with greater proportions of their adults having senior secondary or university education.

A larger proportion of the Region's non-school population had an education of only five years of elementary schooling than did the Province, the proportions being 42.2 per cent and 37.8 per cent, respectively. With the

exception of Peterborough and Hastings, all counties in 1961 had higher than average proportions of their non-school populations with educations which did not extend beyond elementary schooling.

LABOUR FORCE:

Contained in the 1961 labour force were 115,000 persons, representing a participation rate of 52 per cent of the population fifteen years and over. In this same year a participation rate of 57 per cent applied within the Province as a whole. This indicates that a smaller proportion of persons 15 years or over were actually employed, or seeking work in the Lake Ontario Region than in the Province. Much of this difference can be explained by the relatively low participation rate among the female population of the Region. In 1961, females participated at the rate of 26 per cent, whereas in the Province the rate was 33 per cent. This relative unwillingness or lack of opportunity to enter the labour force is especially significant among the younger age groups within the Region.

Female Participation Rates, Region and Province, 1961

<u>Age Groups (years)</u>	<u>Lake Ontario Region (%)</u>	<u>Province of Ontario (%)</u>
15 - 24	33.8	42.4
25 - 44	27.2	35.0
45 - 64	29.1	34.2
65 +	5.7	7.6
Total	25.6	32.6

Source: Appendix Table 14.

Projections to 1981 of Regional and Provincial participation rates are 51 per cent and 55 per cent, respectively. In both cases it is predicted that male participation will be at a lower rate by 1981 while female participation will be higher. The Region's female population, however, will continue to participate to a lesser extent than that of the Province as a whole.

The Region's labour force distribution according to industry group was somewhat similar to that of the Province. A tendency for the tertiary industries to draw an increasing share of the labour force at the expense of primary and secondary industry was apparent in both the Region and the Province between 1951 and 1961. Contrasts between Region and Province, however, are evident in some industries.

Agriculture in 1961 occupied 13 per cent of the Region's labour force whereas the comparative figure for the Province was seven per cent. Counties such as Victoria, Prince Edward, Northumberland, and Lennox and

Addington had agricultural components in excess of 20 per cent. On the other hand, agriculture employed only 10 per cent or less of the labour force in Peterborough, Hastings and Haliburton.

Manufacturing, accounting for 26 per cent of the Region's labour force, has seen both an absolute and a relative decline in numbers. Counties with higher than average proportions engaged in manufacturing were Peterborough and Durham (34 per cent in each case).

Although the trade component increased its share from 12 to 14 per cent over the period in question, the 1961 figure was still lower than the 16 per cent applying within the Province in that year. Another tertiary group, Public Administration and Community, Business and Personal Services Industries, gained a large segment of the labour force over the period, its share increasing from 18 to 27 per cent of the total.

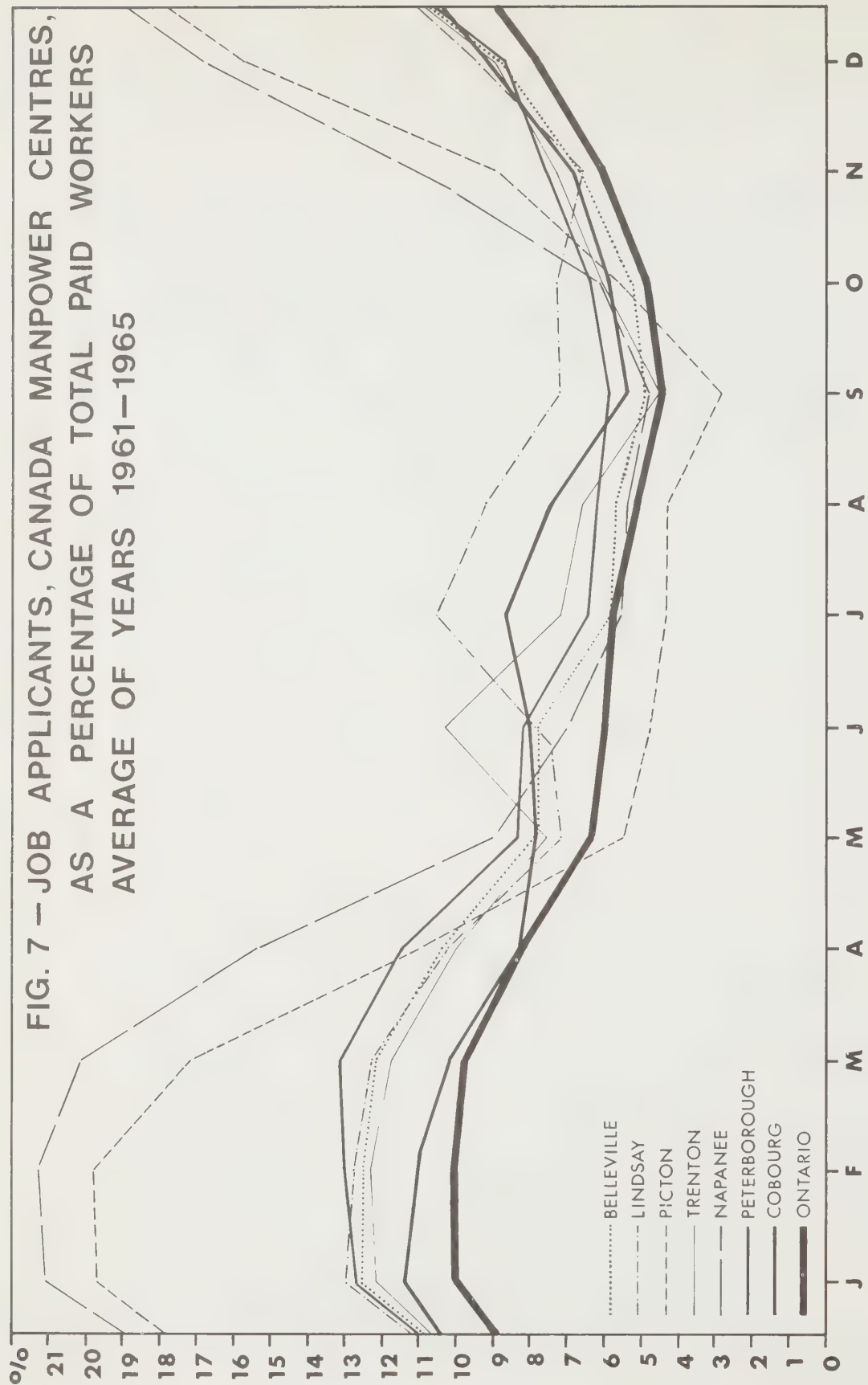
An indication of the level of unemployment within the Region can be obtained from Canada Manpower Centre Statistics. One may compare the number of job applications with the number of paid workers within a Canada Manpower Centre District. This, of course, assumes a uniform acceptance of the Canada Manpower Centre as a source of employment by workers within the Province and within the Region being studied. All the Canada Manpower Centres within the Lake Ontario Region over the five years 1961 to 1965, had a higher percentage of job applications to paid workers than did the Province as a whole (see Figure 7).

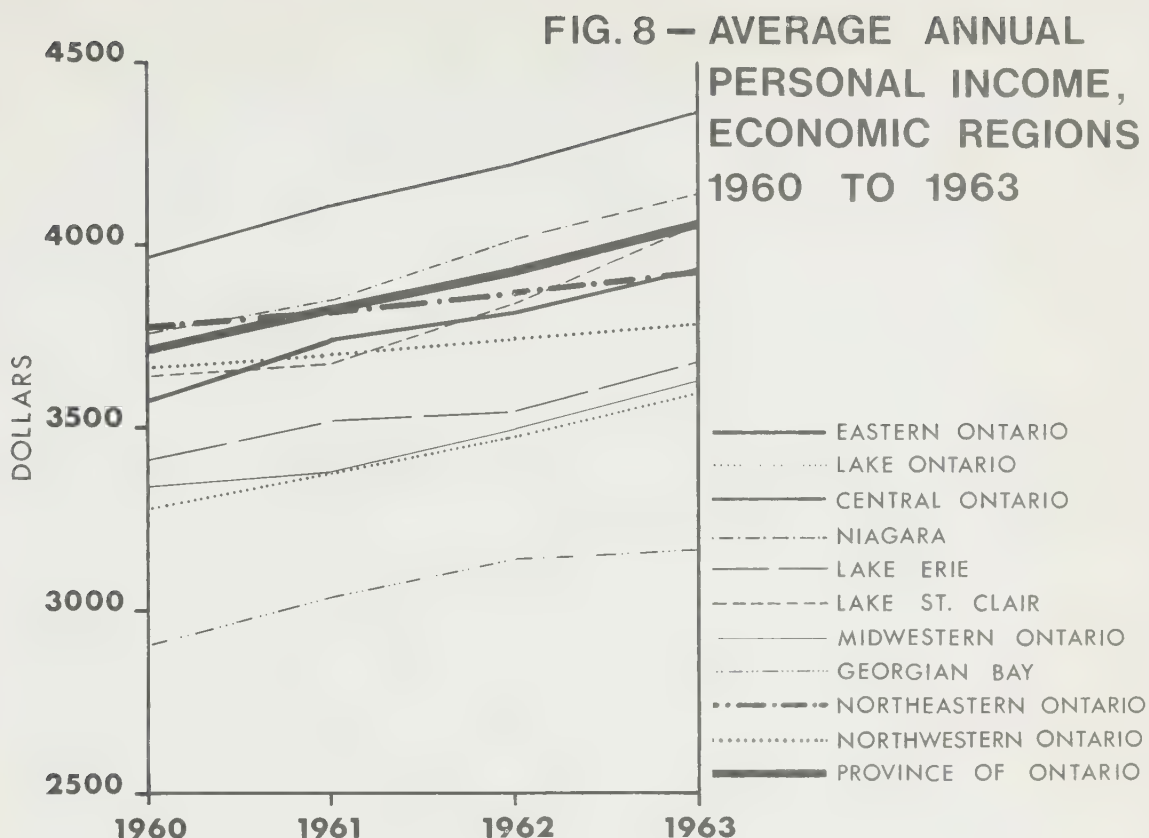
Most centres also showed a definite seasonal winter period of unemployment. This was especially marked in the records of centres located in Napanee and Picton.

INCOMES:

With an average annual personal income of \$3,594 in 1963, the Lake Ontario Region ranks ninth of the ten economic regions, and may be compared with the Province which has a higher average of \$4,052. Over the years 1960 to 1963 the rate of growth of the regional figure closely paralleled that sustained by the Province.

Among the various counties within the Region, Peterborough and Durham have the highest average annual personal incomes. Peterborough is relatively more urbanized and industrialized; Durham possibly has its incomes inflated as a result of the expansion of manufacturing both within the county and in the extra-regional area of Oshawa. At the other end of the scale, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Victoria and Haliburton, all have average incomes at least \$400 lower than the regional average, and \$1,000 lower than the provincial average. These same counties have relatively high concentrations of income recipients in the under \$2,000 income group, and are poorly represented by recipients in the income groups of \$5,000 or more per annum. Haliburton especially would seem rather less fortunate with 56 per cent of its income recipients receiving less than \$3,000, and 77 per cent receiving less than \$4,000 per annum. Peterborough and Durham,



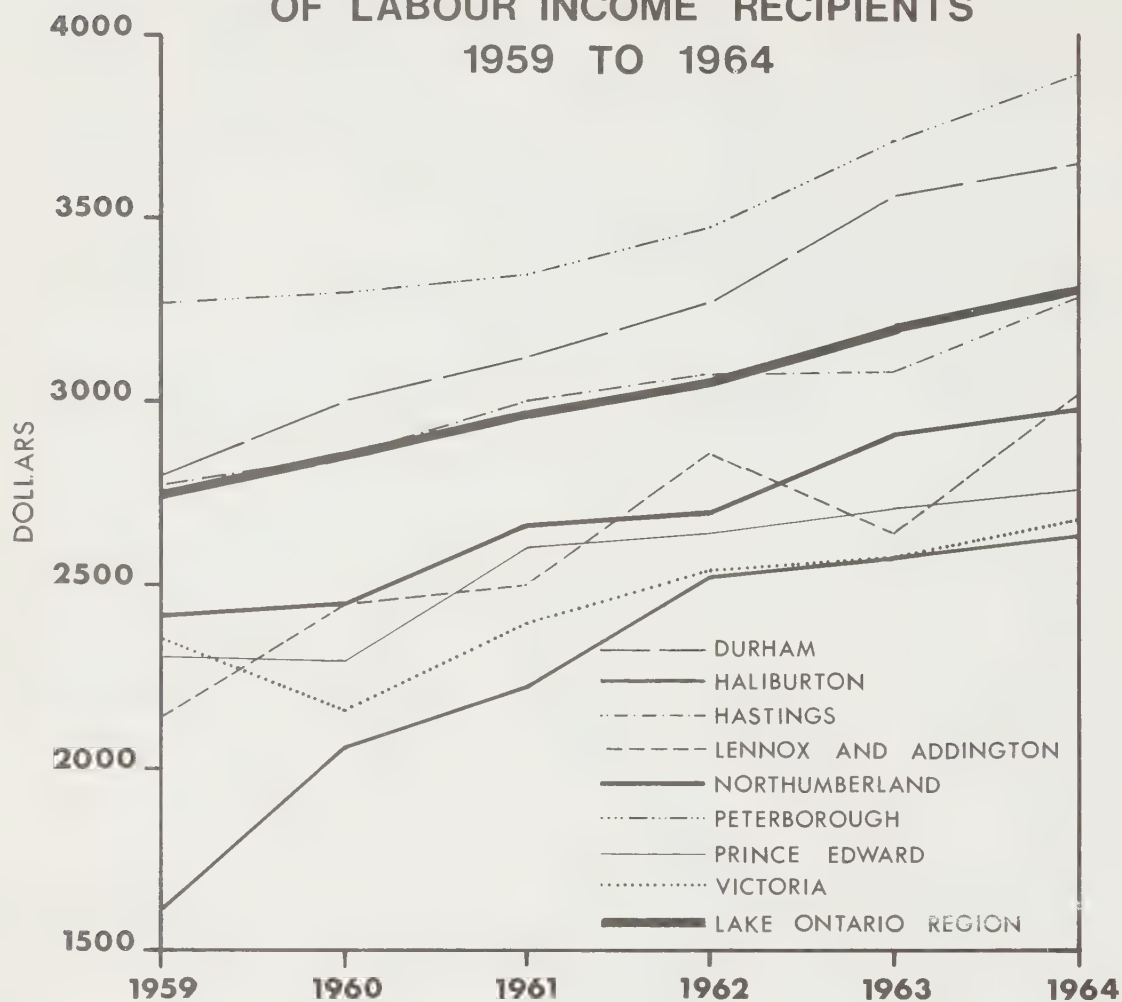


on the other hand, are well endowed with income recipients in the higher income brackets, especially \$5,000 to \$5,999, and \$6,000 to \$6,999. Within each of these groups the counties of Peterborough and Durham had a higher proportion of income recipients than did the Lake Ontario Region and the Province as a whole.

The average labour income per capita of labour income recipients in the Region in 1964 was \$3,328, which is considerably lower than the provincial average of \$3,906. With such an average the Region ranked ninth of the ten economic regions.

Within the Region, itself, the counties of Peterborough and Durham emerged with the higher labour incomes over the period 1959 to 1964. Since 1962 growth of labour income in these two leading counties has been consistently higher than that of the Region, and all other counties. Over the same period Northumberland and Hastings also demonstrated rapid labour income growth. At the other end of the prosperity scale are Haliburton, Victoria, and Prince Edward where labour incomes have remained consistently depressed, approximately \$1,000 below the provincial average. Since the 1957 to 1960 economic recession, labour income growth rates have not shown the same upward trend within these counties as in counties with higher labour incomes.

**FIG. 9—AVERAGE LABOUR INCOME, PER CAPITA
OF LABOUR INCOME RECIPIENTS
1959 TO 1964**



CHAPTER II

PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

AGRICULTURE:

1. Physical Characteristics of Farms

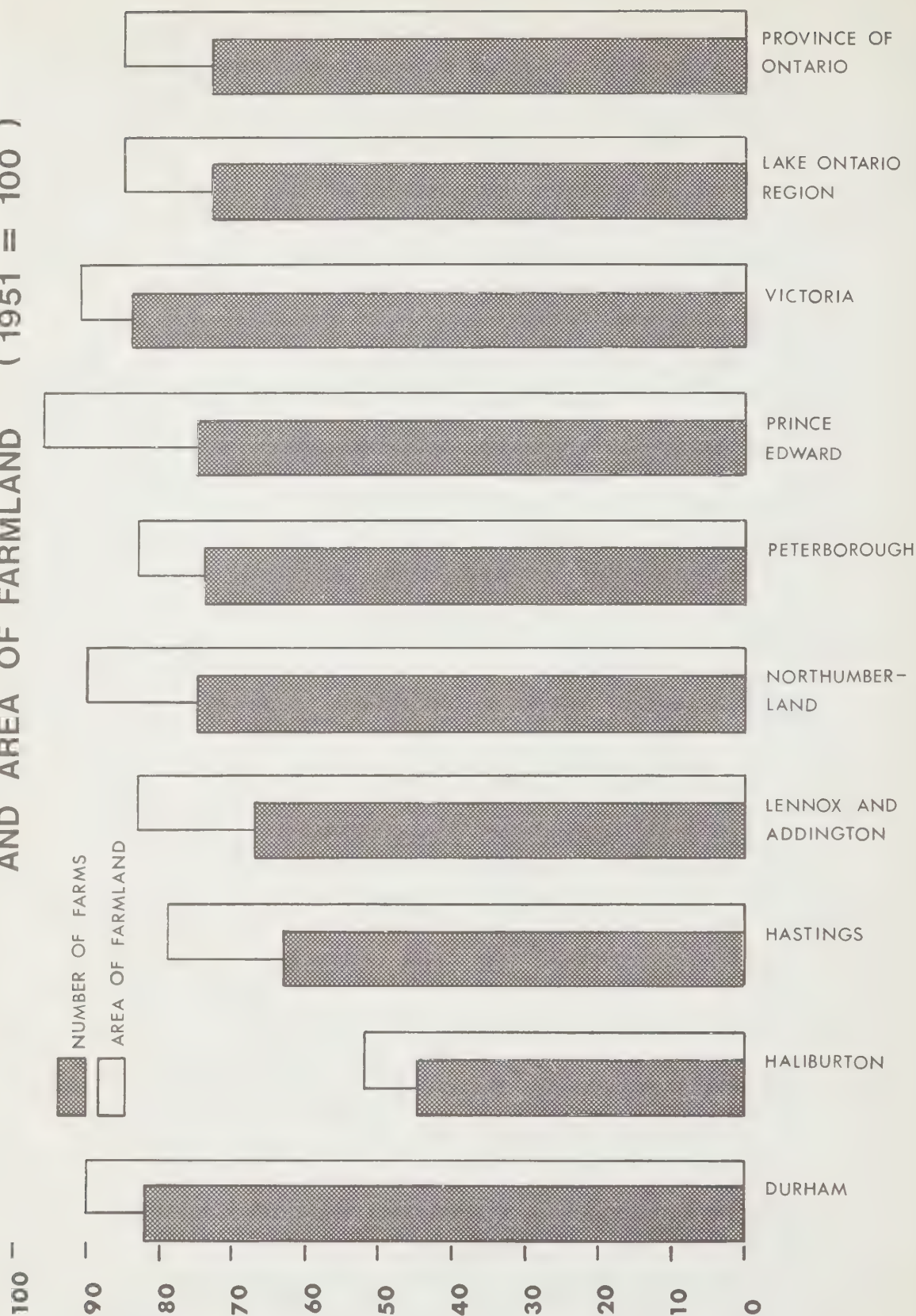
Of the 6.1 million acres in the Lake Ontario Region, 40 per cent was farmland in 1966. As illustrated in Appendix Table 23, the relationship of farmland to total land area within a county varies widely throughout the Region, from four per cent in Haliburton to 84 per cent in Prince Edward. The factor controlling the amount of farmland is the Precambrian Shield, where soils are either non-existent or too shallow to support an agricultural economy: hence the notable difference between the more northern counties, all of which lie partially or entirely on the Shield, and the southern counties in which agriculture is the major land user.

In keeping with provincial trends, both the number of farms and the area of farmland in the Lake Ontario Region have decreased in recent years. Between 1951 and 1966 the rate at which farm numbers declined was not areally uniform, as counties such as Haliburton, Hastings, and Lennox and Addington experienced declines greater than the provincial rate of 27 per cent. In counties having considerable amounts of sub-marginal and marginal farmland, total farm acreage also dropped at a faster rate than in the Province (15 per cent). This is exemplified by declines such as 48 per cent in Haliburton, 21 per cent in Hastings, and 17 per cent in each of Lennox and Addington and Peterborough. This trend will, in all likelihood, continue as more farms on marginal lands are abandoned. Since 1961 two counties have experienced an increase in farm acreage; however, the acreage involved was relatively insignificant (310 acres in Durham and 3,010 acres in Prince Edward).

Average farm size varies from 155 acres in Durham to 258 acres in Haliburton. Once again correlation with soil productivity is apparent. Only Durham County has an average farm size less than the provincial average of 162 acres, while farms considerably larger than the provincial average predominate in Haliburton, Victoria and Hastings, where relatively poor agricultural soils exist. A trend to larger farms is desirable as farm management studies have indicated that the larger unit provides a better return on capital invested in the farming operation.

In counties where fruit and vegetable and mixed livestock farms operate, a greater number of farms have acreages of less than 130 acres (see Appendix Table 25); for example, in Durham County 51 per cent of all farms fall into this size category. The opposite is true of areas where livestock raising dominates and agricultural lands are poor. This is exemplified by Victoria County where 61 per cent of the farms have more than 130 acres.

FIG. 10 — 1966 CHANGE INDEX VALUE — NUMBER OF FARMS
AND AREA OF FARMLAND (1951 = 100)



As Figure 10 illustrates, the number of farms is declining at a greater rate than the area of farmland. Concurrently, average farm size is steadily increasing. These phenomena are indicative of farm consolidation, a feature which will become more common as agricultural labour becomes increasingly scarce and farm mechanization more intense.

2. Use of Agricultural Land

Of the Region's 2.4 million acres of farmland in 1966, only 54 per cent was classified as improved. Since 1951 total improved acreage has decreased nine per cent; however, in the period 1961 - 1966 a reversal of this trend was evident in Durham and Prince Edward. As illustrated in Appendix Table 26 the percentage of improved land under crop is less than the provincial average in every county, with the exception of Prince Edward; the percentage of improved land in pasture is greater than in the Province in all counties excepting Prince Edward. These measures are indicative of the predominant role of livestock raising in the Region's agricultural economy.

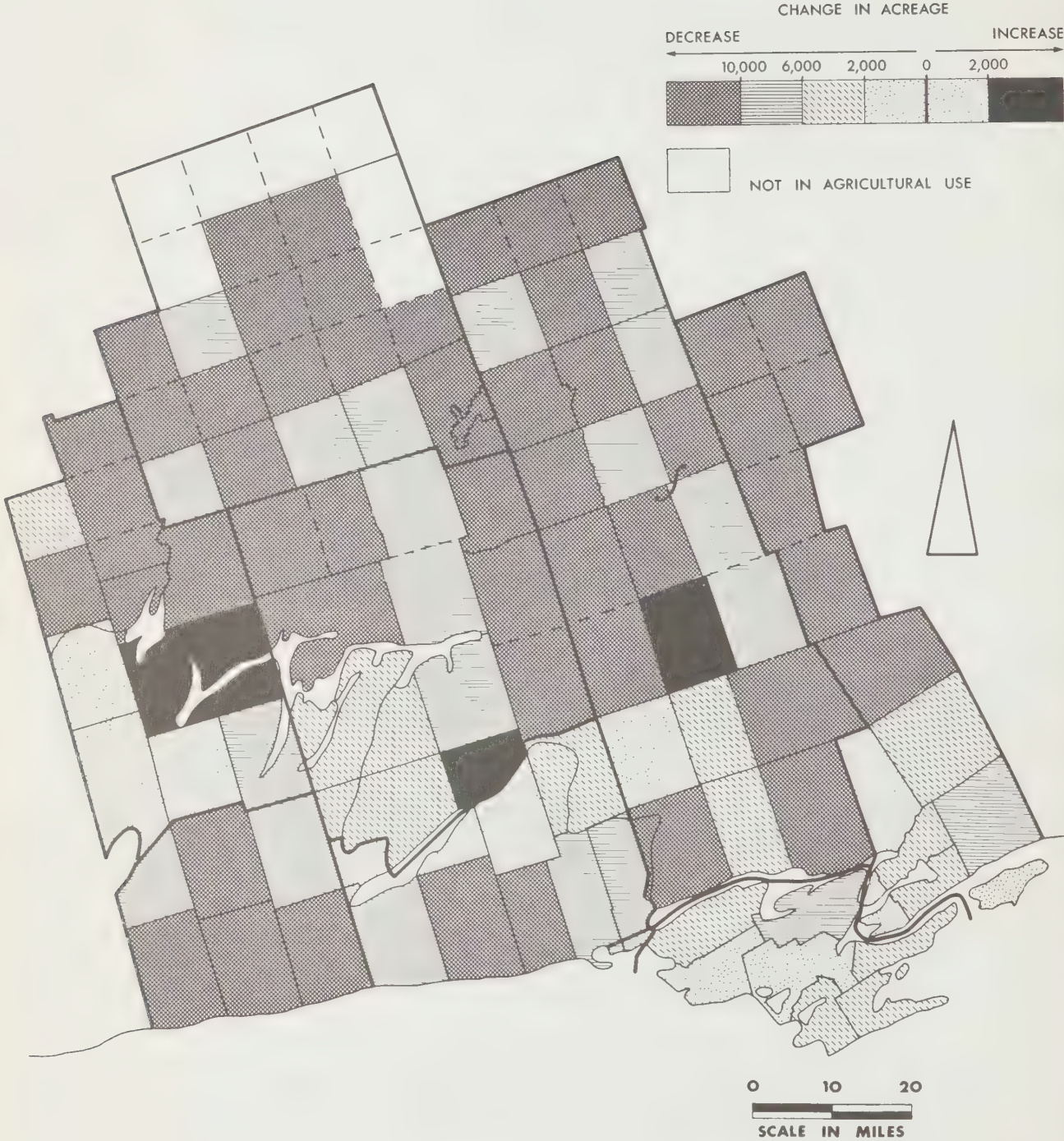
Examination of Figure 11 reveals two distinct belts of substantial decrease in occupied acreage: the Shield area and the shoreline townships. These belts are evidence of two general trends occurring within the Region, namely, farm abandonment in areas of marginal farmland and encroachment of urban land uses in the southern parts of the Region. Lying between the two belts is a zone in which farmland has altered only slightly. This is an area too far north to be greatly influenced by creeping urbanization yet where soils are capable of supporting a productive farm economy.

In the southern parts of the Region the summer house and the weekend farm are becoming common features of the agricultural landscape. Doubtless some of the land involved is more productive in recreational and residential use; however, there are some areas of fertile soil being encroached upon by developments of this nature. In many instances these lands are leased to neighbouring farmers thereby retaining them in agriculture. Nevertheless the rural non-farm family on a small holding of 50 acres or less is creating problems. For example, its presence is resulting in increased taxation for the farmer, who is forced to pay taxes for urban services which he does not require. The farmer is further hampered by his inability to rent land on a long term lease, thus preventing him from making long range production plans for the rented acreage.

In 1961, 68 per cent of the Region's 13,659 census farms were commercial operations.¹ The Region had a smaller ratio of commercial farms to total farms than the Province as a whole, indicating the marginal conditions of farmland in the northern counties where a large proportion of the farming operations did not have sales of agricultural products exceeding \$1,200 per annum. Of particular note is Haliburton County where 72 per cent of the farms were unable to qualify as commercial operations.

1. Commercial operations include all farms reporting \$1,200 or more sales of agricultural products for a 12-month period, (as defined in the 1961 Census).

FIG. 11 — CHANGE IN OCCUPIED ACREAGE, 1931 TO 1961



The Region's commercial farms are dominated by animal husbandry which accounts for 87 per cent of the total. General livestock operations outnumber dairy farms in five of the Region's eight counties and is of particular importance in Victoria County where most of the 1,486 commercial farms are livestock enterprises. In Hastings and Lennox and Addington, which form part of the Eastern Ontario Dairy Belt, dairy farms account for over 50 per cent of commercial operations.

As climate is a controlling factor governing the distribution of fruit and vegetable operations, this type of commercial farm is only to be found in counties adjoining Lake Ontario, in particular, Prince Edward County. Field crops are only noteworthy in Durham (eight per cent of commercial farms) and Northumberland (five per cent), tobacco farms being predominant in each case.

ARDA¹ defines a low income farm as an operation with a capital value of less than \$24,950, gross sales of agricultural products of less than \$2,500 per annum, and off-farm work by the operator of less than one month. In 1961 in the Lake Ontario Region 2,680, or 22 per cent of the Region's farms² did not meet this minimum standard and were therefore classed as hard-core poverty farms. As Figure 12 illustrates, the counties on the Shield had a greater proportion of low income farms than the rest of the Region. Throughout the Region, with the exception of Peterborough County, over 60 per cent of the low income farms are operated by men 55 years of age and over. Generally, these are people who, rather than relocate, are willing to eke out a bare living for their remaining years. The younger groups have either moved into more productive agricultural areas or into new occupations.

Agricultural sales of \$10,000 per annum can be used as a measure of the level at which acceptable efficiency in the use of labour and capital may be achieved. Using this criterion, only nine per cent of the Region's farms qualify as viable farm units. In terms of the operator's income, however, it is imperative to realize that off-farm employment plays a highly significant role. Due to a lack of statistics an accurate measure of this outside income is not available; nevertheless, experts feel it is becoming an increasingly important component of the farmer's income.

3. Farm Capital

Changing trends in agriculture are resulting in demands for greater capital investment. Despite the fact that total investment in Lake Ontario Region was \$321 million in 1961 this was an increase of only 34 per cent over the period 1951 to 1961, compared with a 47 per cent increase for the Province. In 1961 the Region's capital investment per acre was \$124, much lower than the Province's \$201.

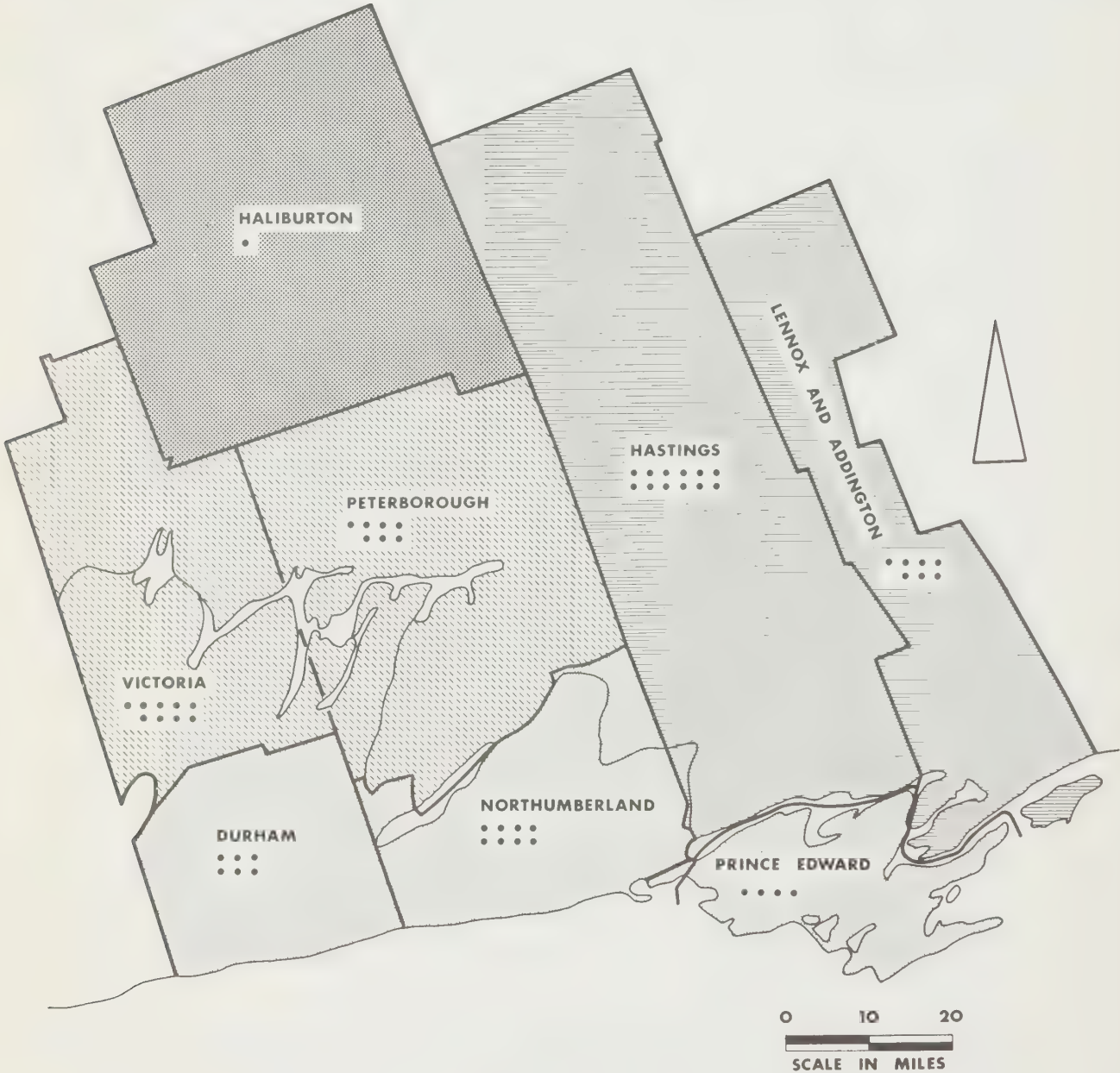
1. The Agricultural and Rural Development Act, administered by the Department of Forestry and Rural Development, Ottawa.

2. All census farms less residential and institutional farms.

FIG. 12 — LOW INCOME FARMS, 1961

LOW INCOME FARMS AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL CENSUS FARMS

- 16 — 20.9
- 21 — 25.9
- 26 — 30.9
- 31 — 35.9
- 50 LOW INCOME FARMS



Capital investment in lands and buildings, and in machinery and equipment in the Region is increasing at a slower rate than in the Province, while that in livestock and poultry is decreasing at a faster rate. These trends are reflected, with very few exceptions, in individual county figures. The rising market value of farmland accounts for a large proportion of the increase in investment in lands and buildings.

Between 1951 and 1961, investment in machinery and equipment declined relative to total investment, from 18 to 17 per cent. The same held true for investment in livestock and poultry which dropped from 34 to 20 per cent. The influence of animal husbandry is seen in the greater percentage of value per acre in livestock and poultry in each county than in the Province as a whole.

4. Agricultural Labour

The trend to larger farms has been accompanied by increasing farm mechanization and declining agricultural labour. Two useful indicators of change in farm mechanization are the number of farms reporting tractors and the number having electrical power. Both indicators rose considerably during the 1951 to 1966 period. Of the Region's farms, 85 per cent reported one or more tractors in 1966 compared to 53 per cent in 1951, while the number of farms having electrical power rose from 69 to 96 per cent. The recent decline in the percentage of farms with milking machines illustrates the regional trend away from dairy cattle towards beef cattle.

An inadequate supply of agricultural labour is not restricted to the Lake Ontario Region but is common to the entire Province. Increased farm mechanization is both a cause and an effect of this shortage; however, mechanization cannot entirely alleviate the problem. As a result, some farmers, particularly older men, are switching from relatively labour-intensive dairy farming to beef raising.

In absolute terms the number of people engaged in agriculture declined from 21,051 in 1951 to 15,112 in 1961, a decrease of 28 per cent. Whereas agriculture employed 21 per cent of the regional labour force in 1951 only 13 per cent were thus employed in 1961. A distinct differentiation exists in the percentage of each county's labour force found in agriculture. In Lennox and Addington, Victoria, Northumberland and Prince Edward, over 20 per cent of the labour force was in agriculture compared to 17 per cent for Durham and less than 10 per cent for the three remaining counties. One feature common to Lennox and Addington, Northumberland and Prince Edward is the absence of a large urban centre where industrial job opportunities are available.

5. Livestock

The number of livestock in the Lake Ontario Region dropped 11 per cent between 1956 and 1966, whereas the provincial number increased by 11 per cent. In 1956 the Region contained nine per cent of the Province's

livestock; however by 1966 this figure had fallen to seven per cent. Lake Ontario's position relative to Ontario declined in every category of livestock except cattle. The Region's share of the provincial dollar value, however, remained constant thereby suggesting that the livestock being lost had relatively low value per unit, for example, hens and chickens.

In 1966, livestock in the Region was valued at \$71.3 million with the breakdown as follows:

Value of Livestock on Farms, Lake Ontario Region, 1966

	\$
Cattle	61,418,300
Swine	5,511,600
Hens and Chickens	1,957,400
Horses and Ponies	1,388,400
Sheep	782,200
Turkeys, Ducks, Geese	199,250
Total Value	71,257,150

Source: Appendix Table 31.

Accounting for three per cent of the regional livestock value, poultry was valued at \$2.2 million, a decrease of 17 per cent since 1956. Throughout the Region sheep have experienced downward trends in number and dollar value. Since the number of swine has fluctuated considerably from county to county, a definite pattern is not discernable; however, the overall trend is downward. A further indication of increased farm mechanization is the declining horse population.

The fact that livestock numbers are declining at a slower rate than the number of farms denotes the tendency for fewer farmers to manage larger enterprises. Increased specialization is evident throughout the Region.

The current regional pattern is for increasing numbers of beef cattle and decreasing dairy cattle. Several factors underlie this increase in beef cattle. A shortage of agricultural labour has encouraged some farmers to change from dairying to less labour intensive beef cattle raising. Throughout the Region there is a growing tendency for farmers to work in industry and to continue operating their farms. In such cases beef cattle, requiring less attention, are more desirable to the farmer.

A time lag occurred between the increase in beef cattle and the decrease in dairy cattle; that is, beef numbers increased rapidly in the period 1956 to 1961, while dairy numbers did not decrease considerably until the next period, 1961 to 1966. This phenomenon could be explained by the farmers' gradual conversion from dairying to beef cattle raising.

6. Dairying

The 22 million pounds of cheddar cheese produced in the Lake Ontario Region in 1965 accounted for a quarter of the Province's production. Over the period 1951 to 1965, Northumberland and Hastings Counties increased their output by 88 and 80 per cent, respectively. Regional production of creamery butter has changed very little since 1961; however, the Region's share of the provincial total has dropped from 13 per cent in 1961 to eight per cent in 1965. With the exception of Lennox and Addington, county production is on a downward trend which shows no sign of terminating in the near future.

Regional milk sales totalled over \$4 million in 1965, an increase of 13 per cent since 1962. While less skim milk and buttermilk was sold in 1965 than in 1962, fluid milk, chocolate dairy drink and cream enjoyed considerable increases. Three-quarters of the Region's 800 fluid milk shippers are located in the four western counties - Durham, Northumberland, Victoria and Peterborough - from where milk is shipped to the Toronto market. The marketing of fluid milk will be further facilitated with the inauguration in 1968 of regional fluid milk pools. One such regional pool will include the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Frontenac, Hastings and Leeds. Durham and Victoria will form a pool with counties to the west.

Although the number of dairy farms is decreasing, herds are becoming larger, a necessary development if bulk tank haulage and bulk coolers are to be operated economically.

Commencing in 1968 the Federal Government will utilize a dairy subsidies programme (for industrial milk¹ only) to discourage inefficient producers. A dairyman who produces less than 12,000 pounds of milk a year will not receive a subsidy. For many of the farmers to be affected, dairying is only a sideline to other farm operations; however, for the smaller producer who wishes to expand, the programme will encourage him to do so.

7. Field Crops

Field crops were grown on 830,850 acres in 1966, a decrease of 93,518 acres since 1951. Although the Province also suffered a decline in acreage, a greater relative decrease was experienced by the Region.

Field crops in the Region are used primarily as livestock fodder. This is evidenced by the important position held by hay, which in 1966 was the leading crop in terms of both acreage and dollar value, accounting for 55 per cent of total field crop acreage and 46 per cent of the value of field crop production. The leading hay-producing counties are those in which livestock raising dominates.

1. Milk used in production of butter, powder, ice cream, casein and chemicals.

Acreage under corn for husking and for fodder, and under barley has increased considerably in recent years, largely at the expense of oats. This pattern will probably continue as oat-rust spreads and competition from oat producers in Western Canada intensifies. In addition, corn has more total digestible nutrients than any other crop. Consequently, in the near future, corn may replace oats as a principal component of livestock feed.

Winter wheat in 1966 occupied only one-quarter of its 1951 acreage. Decreases in acreage and in total value were also experienced by various other crops, for example, mixed grains, rye, potatoes, soybeans, and buckwheat.

As of May, 1967 tobacco was grown on 6,622 acres, distributed among 74 farms in Durham County and 71 farms in Northumberland County. These farms accounted for only four per cent of the Province's 1966 production in terms of pounds. While the Region's potential is good the acreage devoted to tobacco is strictly controlled by the Ontario Tobacco Board, and until market demand necessitates further production the acreage will remain relatively stable.

8. Fruits and Vegetables

The counties of Durham, Northumberland, Hastings and Prince Edward form one of the largest fruit and vegetable producing areas in Ontario. In 1965 fruit and vegetables from this area were valued at \$3.1 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.¹

Apples are the most important fruit, comprising 82 per cent of the regional fruit acreage and 77 per cent of the dollar value. The \$2.4 million worth of apples grown in the Region in 1965 accounted for 29 per cent of the apple crop in Ontario. Over half of Ontario's raspberry acreage is located in the Region. The remaining 662 acres of fruitland are devoted to the cultivation of such fruits as sour cherries, pears and strawberries.

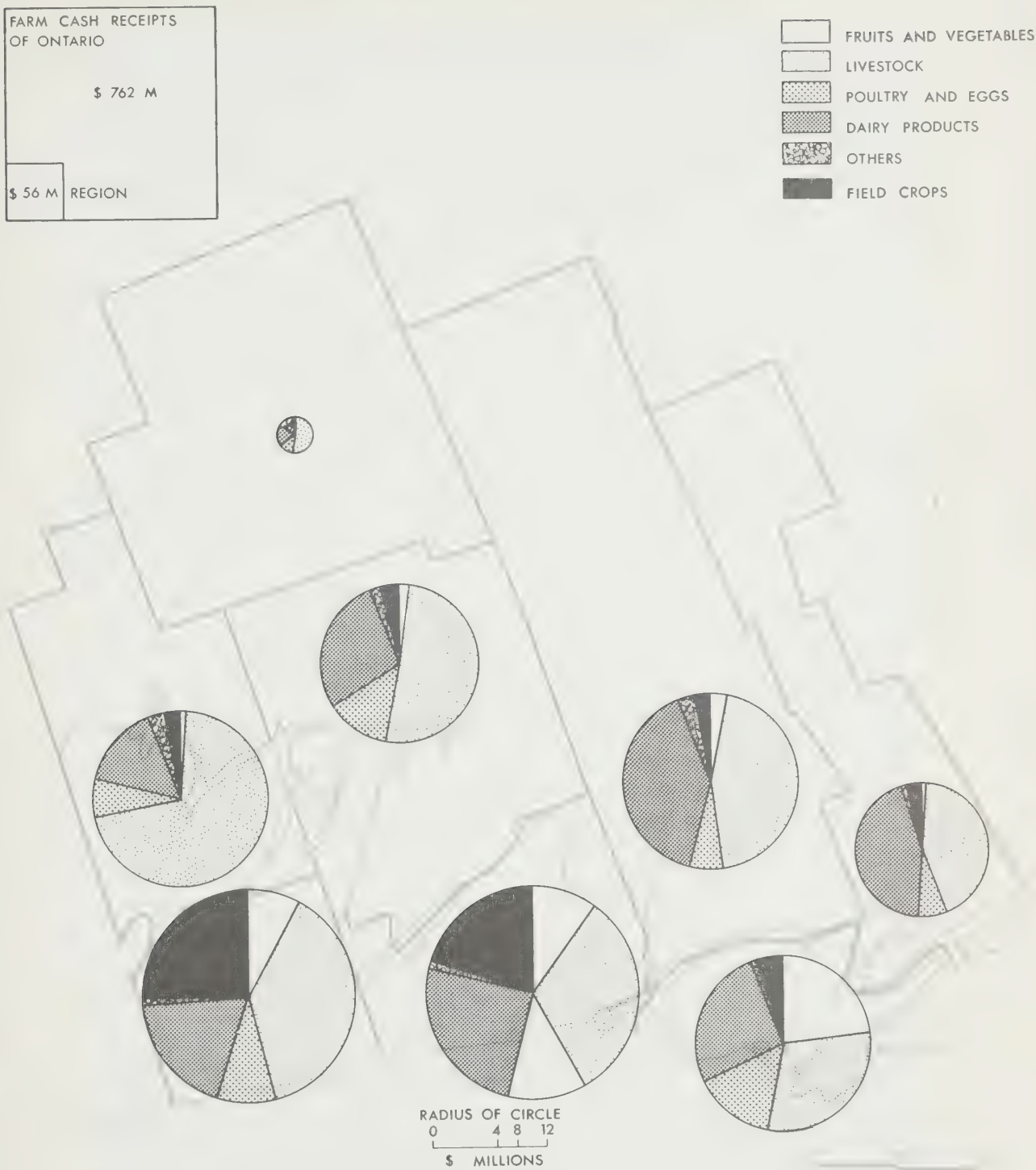
Of the 2,428 acres devoted to tomatoes in 1965, 2,250 acres produced tomatoes for processing purposes only. The latter, however, was a drop from the 2,690 acres cultivated in 1961. With the exception of tomatoes, the areas under cultivation have increased for all vegetables since 1961. Although the greater part of the Region's vegetable production is processed, a small quantity is sold on the fresh market.

9. Farm Cash Receipts

Over the ten-year period, 1951 to 1961, farm cash receipts increased from

1. Any figures cited for fruits and vegetables also include production for Ontario County.

FIG. 13 — FARM CASH RECEIPTS, 1961



\$44 million to over \$56 million. While no one county dominated the regional scene in 1961, Durham and Northumberland together accounted for 40 per cent of total sales. Compared to the rest of the Region agricultural revenue in Haliburton County was insignificant (see Figure 13).

Seventy per cent of the Region's receipts were furnished by animal husbandry operations - dairying and livestock raising. Livestock sales of \$24 million far exceeded the \$15 million derived from dairy sales. In all but one county, Lennox and Addington, revenue from livestock was greater than from dairying.

The various components of farm cash receipts reflect the Region's agricultural land use pattern. Livestock revenue is of far greater importance to the counties situated on poor agricultural soils: for example, livestock represents 71 per cent of Victoria's farm receipts. In Hastings and Lennox and Addington, two counties forming a western extension to the Eastern Ontario dairy belt, dairy sales are considerable, accounting for 40 and 44 per cent, respectively. In the three southern counties (Durham, Northumberland and Prince Edward) where climate and soils are more favourable, a mixed agricultural economy is pursued. Although cash receipts from dairying and livestock raising are still significant in these counties, a substantial portion of receipts derives from fruit and vegetables, poultry and eggs, as well as from field crops.

10. Government Sponsored Programmes

To assist the operator who, due to inadequate capital resources, is unable to make a living from agriculture, ARDA has initiated programmes designed to enable the low income farmer to establish a viable farm unit, or, if he wishes to leave agriculture, to receive training for another occupation.

An ARDA programme that has met with considerable success in Victoria County is a 2,000-acre community pasture, which provides rented, supervised pasture at low cost, thereby enabling farms to increase their livestock carrying capacity. This is of particular importance to the small landholder who is now able to use his fields for growing winter feed. The farm enlargement programme provides for the acquisition of non-economic farms in order to create viable farm units. Although the latter programme was only initiated in July, 1966, response has been favourable. Participation has also been active in the programmes for farm water supplies, for drainage of agricultural lands and for field enlargement. Under the latter programme over 250 payments, worth more than \$32,000, have been made in the Lake Ontario Region.

Retraining courses are offered in Belleville and Peterborough. While an individual is being retrained, he receives training costs from ARDA. The person involved is not necessarily unemployed, but rather under-employed, for example, the operator of a marginal farm. This programme is therefore designed to develop his potential, in order that he may find employment where his abilities can be used to best advantage.

11. Summary

The current trends in agriculture point to fewer but larger farms, a declining agricultural labour supply, increased mechanization, more intensive land use and further specialization. To accompany these trends, the farmer will have to improve his managerial skills if maximum efficiency is to be obtained from his invested capital and labour.

The availability of more funds and equipment would make possible further applied research on crop production and soil management. While the Region has proved its potential for cash crop cultivation, for example corn and barley, the lack of elevators for drying and storing these grains has hindered any increase in production. The tendency for the canning industry to concentrate in Western Ontario has further limited the opportunities for cash cropping in several areas. The sandy soils of Durham and Northumberland have considerable potential for additional tobacco cultivation. Under the present marketing system, however, an increase is highly unlikely.

Due to distance from urban markets, the greater part of the milk produced in the eastern counties is processed. The lower selling price of this industrial milk has a depressing effect on the agricultural economy. In such areas the introduction of cash crops would help to bolster a sagging economy.

The abandonment of land holdings in areas of marginal farming could benefit the regional economy as the land thus freed may be more productively devoted to forestry or recreational use.

All structural changes within agriculture are bound to be accompanied by financial and social hardships for those forced to adapt to new farming techniques, or to seek employment in an unfamiliar industry. Any government action aimed at promoting such a structural change would need to be supplemented by assistance programmes designed to lighten the burdens imposed by the change. Employment counselling, retraining programmes, mobility allowances and housing in areas providing alternative employment are among the types of assistance open to government.

FORESTRY:

Of the 3.2 million acres of forest in the Lake Ontario Region, approximately 84 per cent is classified as productive forest land. Although hardwoods occupy over one-half of this acreage, approximately 50 per cent of the cut is composed of softwoods which occupy less than six per cent of productive forest lands. White pine, hemlock, spruce and balsam constitute the greater portion of the softwood harvest. The principal hardwoods felled are yellow birch, poplar, maple and basswood.

To a great extent, the forest industry today must subsist on timber from clean-up operations in mature stands and improvement cuts in immature stands. In an attempt to rehabilitate low quality stands the Department

of Lands and Forests entered into large-scale tree planting programmes in the early 1950's. The most recent of these was the woodlot improvement programme initiated in 1966. Thus far, the programme has been started only in Peterborough County, where 150,000 trees were planted on 332 acres; however, through gradual implementation the entire Lake Ontario Region will be included.

By 1966 over 14,000 acres had been set aside in the Lake Ontario Region as county forests: Lennox and Addington, 1,186 acres; Northumberland and Durham, 4,877 acres; and Victoria, 8,319 acres.

As farms are abandoned in areas of marginal farmland, they are purchased by various authorities for forestry purposes. As this pattern continues and, in all likelihood, intensifies, the area under forest will increase steadily.

Employment in the forestry industry has dropped 21 per cent, from 1,002 in 1951 to 789 in 1961. When considering the importance of this primary industry to the economy of the Region it is necessary to realize that over 130 local enterprises in 1964 utilized wood as a raw material.

FISHING:

Employment in the fishing industry is steadily diminishing, as evidenced by the 1961 figure which was less than three-quarters that of 1951.

Both the dollar value and the number of pounds of fish landed have decreased considerably in the ten-year period, 1956 to 1966. In 1956, 1.8 million pounds of fish worth \$324,000 were landed in the Lake Ontario Region compared to 1.3 million pounds worth \$160,000 in 1966. The composition of the catch has changed markedly. Because of the decline in the populations of white fish and walleye the traditional fisheries for these high value fish have been replaced by fisheries for secondary value species such as yellow and white perch. In 1956, 521,000 pounds of whitefish and 106,000 pounds of walleye were landed; however, by 1966, the catch had dropped to 55,000 pounds and 43,000 pounds, respectively. Concurrently, production of yellow perch rose from 45,000 pounds in 1956 to 144,000 in 1966. Although white perch fisheries did not begin until 1960, 171,000 pounds were landed in 1966. Early returns indicate that 1967 will be a better year for the Region's fishing industry.

The lack of market is the paramount problem faced by the Region's fishermen. In a situation where the fish species landed are of secondary value, a drop of even one or two cents per pound can make fishing an unprofitable activity. New uses and markets are a necessity; for example, species such as alewives, which presently lack a market in Ontario, could be used in the preparation of pet foods and fertilizers. However, as local fishermen are unable to catch these species economically, they cannot compete with oceanic fisheries.

MINING:

In 1965, the Region's mineral production was valued at \$33.6 million, an increase of 46 per cent since 1955. Iron ore, nepheline syenite and cement were the leading items, accounting for 80 per cent of the value of production.

Marmoraton Mining Company, a subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel Company, has the sole producing iron ore mine in the Region. With a capacity of half a million tons of iron ore pellets per annum, the mine and mill provide employment for 330 men. The mining of nepheline syenite in the Blue Mountains, north of Peterborough, is the only production of this mineral in North America, thus giving the Lake Ontario Region a continental monopoly. Two companies, which in 1965 employed over 110 men, were responsible for the entire 1965 production of 300,000 tons, valued at \$3.4 million.

Two-thirds of the value of mineral production comes from structural materials, worth \$22.4 million in 1965. Since 1955 the production and value of structural materials have increased substantially, a fact attributable to the building boom of the last decade.

Cement is the most significant of the structural materials, and in 1965 accounted for 70 per cent of the value of this mineral group. Two companies, Canada Cement Company in Belleville and Lake Ontario Portland Cement Company in Picton, produce over a million tons of cement annually. The increasing importance of cement is demonstrated by the 30 per cent increase in production in the ten-year period, 1955 - 1965. Other structural materials quarried in the Region include clay products, limestone, sand and gravel, granite and trap, sandstone and marble. All of these materials have experienced increases in production in recent years.

Uranium production commenced in 1956, peaked in 1959 when 2.1 million pounds worth \$22.3 million were mined, and terminated in 1963. The reason for the cessation of operations was a lack of market. However, the primary concern of the uranium industry today is not how, or even when, a market will be found for the resources of the Bancroft area, but rather whether enough new ore deposits can be discovered to meet anticipated requirements. Society's rapidly growing energy needs and the remarkable growth of atomic power programmes promise further increases in the demand for uranium fuel. In light of the foregoing, Consolidated Canadian Faraday Corporation began work in July, 1967 on dewatering and further exploration of their mine at Bancroft, with resumption of production anticipated by early 1970.

The numbers engaged in mining and quarrying activities increased from 365 in 1951 to 1,596 in 1961. This considerable increase is explained by the beginning of the uranium operations, which until the early 1960's employed 600 men, and by the continuous expansion of mining activities within the Region.

Hastings County is the Region's principal mineral producer. In 1965, the \$16.5 million worth of minerals produced in this county was comprised

largely of iron ore and cement. Cement was responsible for most of Prince Edward's mineral value of \$8.5 million. The third ranking county in terms of value was Peterborough, which produced \$5.7 million worth of minerals in 1965. The mineral output of the five remaining counties consists exclusively of structural materials, excluding cement. Their total mineral output represents less than 10 per cent of the Region's total.

CHAPTER III

MANUFACTURING

INTRODUCTION:

On the North American Continent, and in western industrial countries generally, manufacturing's importance as measured by industrial employment has been on the decline. The various service industries, many of them comparatively new, offer the majority of new jobs available each year in a growing economy. Manufacturing activities, however, still constitute a significant part of the secondary industry sector and represent an important corollary to comprehensive economic development in the modern nation.

The process of manufacture adds value to natural products and semi-processed goods by so altering them as to make them of greater utility. A large range of the goods used by man in the 20th century enters into this category, undergoing processes involving various levels of complexity. To give just one example, the extraction of juice from fruit is manufacture, while the making of an automatic washing machine is also manufacture.

In an attempt to appraise the manufacturing structure of the Lake Ontario Economic Region, 16 industrial groups in the Region have been analyzed with respect to their product and their economic performance¹. It is necessary to understand the distribution of the area's manufacturing and to determine the consequences of this pattern upon the regional population.

One of the reasons for analyzing the general profile of the manufacturing structure in any particular jurisdiction is to determine the cyclical or seasonal nature of its industries. Some industries are more subject to seasonal demand, while others are unduly subject to cyclical movements (those which evolve from factors existing outside of the jurisdiction). Industries which notably react to a cycle are clothing, automobiles, leather footwear, agricultural machinery and construction equipment.

One can separate the seasonal and the cyclical industries in an imperfect manner - those groups making products which are considered to be durable, and those making products which are non-durable. The durable product industries generally are more sensitive to cyclical movements in the economy than are the non-durable product industries.

If local firms are supplying markets outside the Region and use few raw or semi-processed materials from within the Region, changes in the level of activity of a single firm may have little or no effect upon employment in

1. Analysis in the text concentrates upon 1962 and occasionally 1963 data, although slight reference has also been made to 1964 statistics, (which were received too late for detailed analysis, but in time for publication in tabular form).

other regional manufacturing firms. Thus, a sophisticated analysis can also prove a useful tool for determining the type of industry which is most likely to benefit the Region. However, it is not possible at this stage (again due to the lack of basic data) to offer any description of the Lake Ontario regional multiplier with great confidence. A multiplier is a means of measuring the final total income in an area which may be created by the initial injection of a dollar's worth of investment. To arrive at this measure, one must have knowledge of inter-industry, and inter-regional relationships, so that any income "leakage" from the study area can be traced.

As an alternative, in this chapter the regional manufacturing structure is compared with that of the Province of Ontario and with Canada's structure as a whole. For such a comparison, one may utilize a number of concepts which include employment growth, distribution and type of labour, labour earnings, capitalization and the productivity of industries.

Concepts that may be used to measure productivity include value added¹ per production worker, wage earnings per production worker, and more usefully, value added per man-hour and wage earnings per man-hour. In addition, the capital-labour ratio employed by the industries or industrial groups plays a role in determining what the productivity will be, while the average number of employees per establishment may also place limits on an industry's production per unit. The most valuable of these measures ascertains the workers' real performance, i.e. value added per man-hour. The female production content of the labour force is also related to the level of wages in an industry.

THE STRUCTURE OF REGIONAL MANUFACTURING:

It is of value to briefly examine the composition of regional manufacturing and to submit it for comparison with the Province and Canada. The Lake Ontario Economic Region has 54 per cent of its manufacturing labour force in durable industries, whereas the Province of Ontario's manufacturing has 52 per cent in the durable (more cyclical) manufacturing industries. Canada's labour force working in the durable industries represents only 45 per cent of the manufacturing work force. Thus, of the three jurisdictions, the Region appears to be the most subject to cyclical forces.

1. Geographical Distribution

Manufacturing in the Lake Ontario Economic Region accounted for 3.7 per cent of Ontario's manufacturing employment in 1964. Consequently, the Region

1. Value added referred to here is "net value" or the market price of goods completed, less the cost of materials purchased, taxes, interest, rent, profits, depreciation and employee benefit payments.

does not play a major role in the context of the total provincial manufacturing structure. Related to its low manufacturing base is the fact that this eight-county region lies beyond the margin of what is termed Ontario's "Golden Horseshoe", a belt of industrial development along the Lake Ontario shoreline between the cities of St. Catharines and Oshawa. The continuing development of this area partially explains why the Region's manufacturing significance in the provincial context has declined since 1957, when its share of provincial manufacturing employment was 4.5 per cent.

Treating the county as the spatial unit, important manufacturing activity takes place in the counties of Peterborough (35 per cent of the Region's 27,000 manufacturing employees), and Hastings (31 per cent of employees). These two counties employ some two-thirds of the Region's manufacturing workers. The bulk of Hastings' manufacturing employment congregates along Highway 401 and the lake shore. If the Hastings' total is added to the employment generated in the adjacent "lake shore" counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Lennox and Addington (also lake and highway oriented) approximately 55 per cent of manufacturing employment is located along this rather thin southerly section of the Region. This strip represents scarcely more than one-sixth of the Region's land area, yet contains more than one-half of its manufacturing employment and establishments.

In Peterborough County there is a marked concentration around the City of Peterborough, where almost all of the county's manufacturing workers earn their living. They are employed primarily in large-sized companies which produce electrical products, boats, carpets and cereals, among other items.

Hastings has two main centres - the larger, Belleville, employing 14 per cent of the Region's manufacturing total; the smaller centre, Trenton, employing seven per cent. Trenton and Belleville are in such proximity to each other as to form a single manufacturing area. The Village of Frankford, location of the Bata Shoe Company, may be considered as part of this urban area, and accounts for a large part of Hastings' remaining employment.

Other manufacturing centres in Hastings are Tweed, which offers employment in a few wood industries; Marmora, specializing in the mining of iron ore (the Marmoraton Mining Company); and Deseronto, where manufacturing employees work mainly in the food and beverage industries. The other centre of any significance, Stirling, concentrates upon footwear.

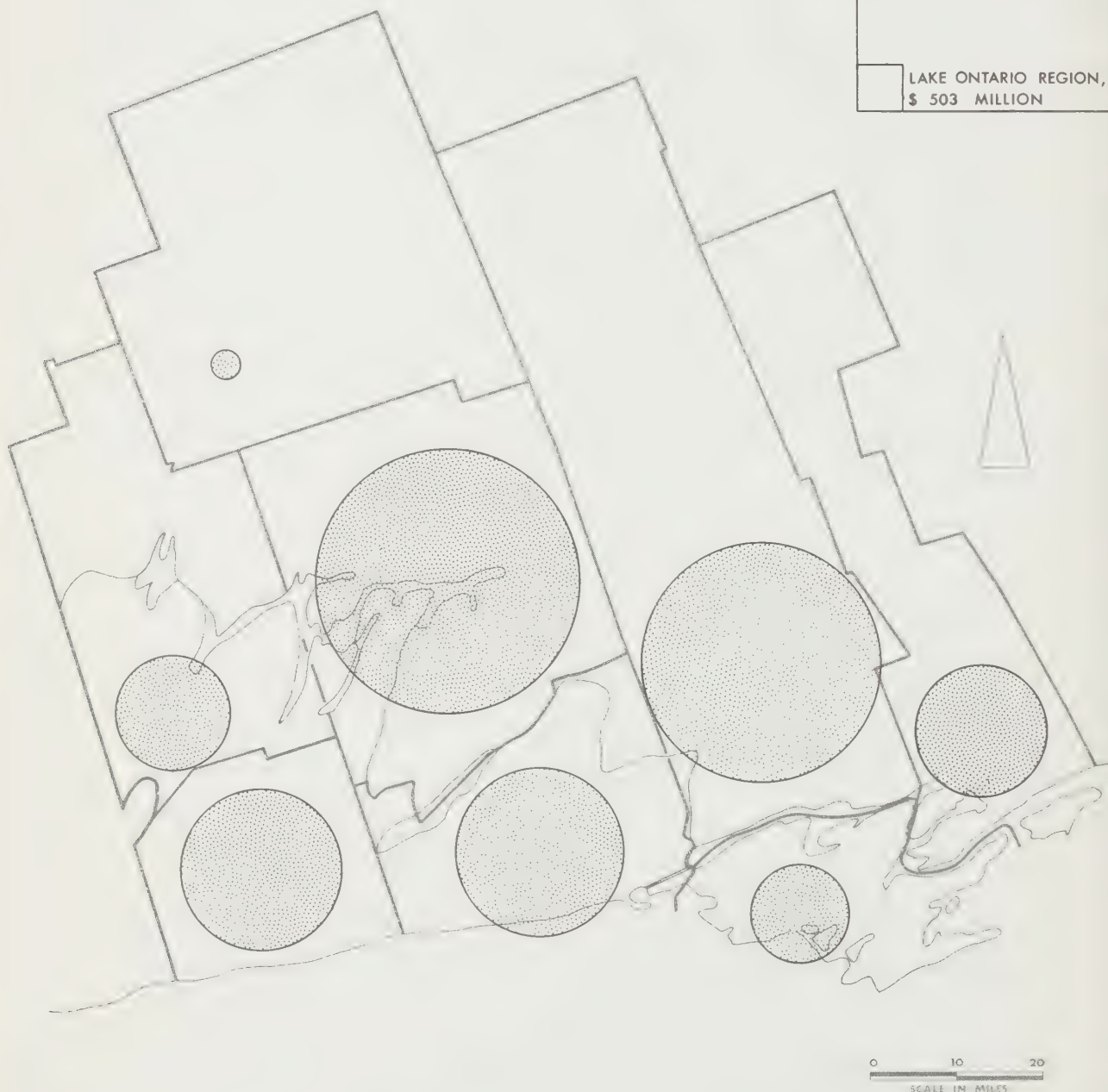
Northumberland County and Durham County each play an important role in providing aggregate manufacturing employment, concentrated upon the centres of Cobourg, Port Hope and Bowmanville. Lindsay, situated in Victoria County, is also significant. This latter centre employed six per cent of the Region's manufacturing work force in 1964. Listed among its larger firms are the Visking Division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, employing 470 people, and the Schultz Die Casting Company of Canada, employing 225 people. The town employed 1,602 out of the county's 1,865 manufacturing employees. Thus it can be described as the focal point of Victoria County's industrial development, although it is not a prominent manufacturing centre in the context of the broader regional structure. Like Peterborough, Lindsay lies further north than most of the Region's important urban centres.

FIG. 14—VALUE OF MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS, 1962

RADIUS OF CIRCLE
0 40 120 160
\$ MILLION

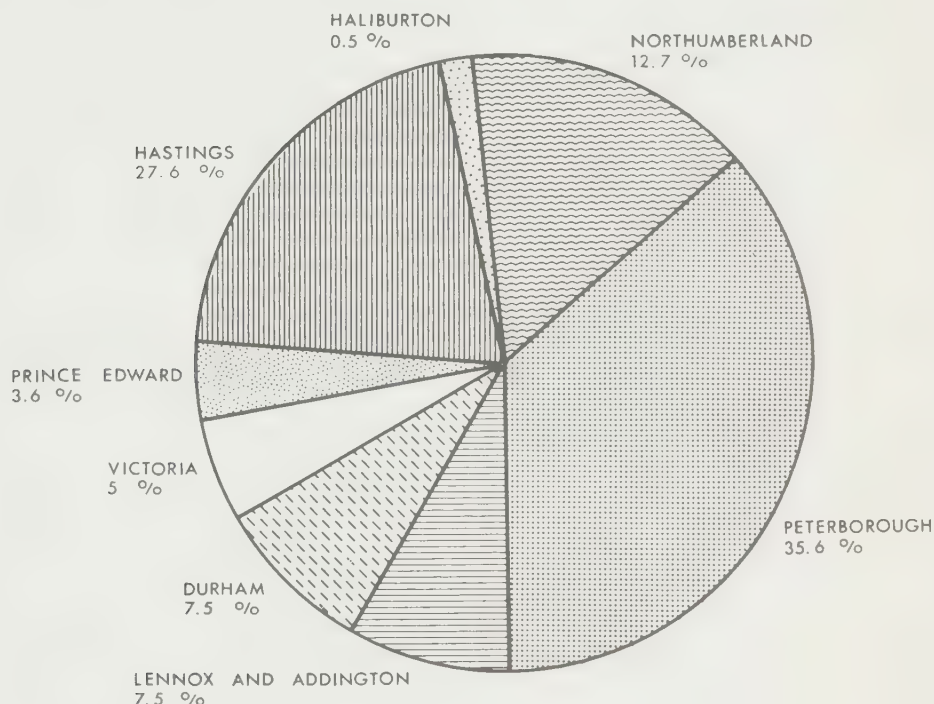
VALUE OF SHIPMENTS
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
\$ 15.8 BILLION

LAKE ONTARIO REGION,
\$ 503 MILLION



The counties of Haliburton, Lennox and Addington, and Prince Edward offer little in the way of manufacturing employment (excepting a few food processing and resource-based industries). The economic base of these counties inclines more towards agriculture or recreation.

**FIG.15 – DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES
IN MANUFACTURING, 1964**



2. Employment Distribution

The most important groups of industries in the Lake Ontario Economic Region are the electrical products industries, the food and beverage industries and the machinery industries, in order of magnitude. These three groups accounted for a little over one-half of the Region's manufacturing employment in 1963. One-quarter of all manufacturing employees work in the electrical industries, which tend to be located primarily in the City of Peterborough and along Highway 401. Canadian General Electric's main regional plant is at Peterborough and employs some 5,000 workers. Also in the same locality is Westclox Canada Limited, employing a work force of between 500 and 1,000 people. Other Canadian General Electric plants are located in Trenton and Cobourg. In addition, the Northern Electric Company of Belleville employs some 850 individuals. Little further illustration is

required to show that these three firms alone play a highly significant role in the regional manufacturing employment structure. Consequently, their hiring policies can affect the economies of their immediate localities. Indeed, since the electrical products industries play such a leading role in the Lake Ontario Region, the whole Region is affected by their fortunes. Once again, the lake shore spread of Belleville, Trenton, Picton, Cobourg and Port Hope is encountered. All these towns possess electrical products establishments.

The electrical products industries are particularly important to the women working in regional manufacturing. The majority are engaged on the production line where the nature of the work entails the assembly of intricate parts, and demands a patience more readily encountered in the female psyche. In 1963, 23 per cent of regional female production workers were employed by the electrical products industries.

PRODUCTIVITY COMPARISON - REGION, PROVINCE, CANADA:

FIG. 16 — AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT, 1964



1. Labour Productivity

The average value added by each manufacturing worker in all industries in the Region was \$12,445 in 1963. This compares with an average of \$13,668 for provincial industries and \$12,519 for Canadian manufacturing as a whole. The average productivity of the regional worker is lagging, due to a number of factors. Where productivity is low, the wages paid out are liable to be affected should the company's profitability be lowered. By precisely how much wages will be finally influenced depends on company policy and the level of trade unionization on plants, among other factors.

2. Average Size of Establishment

For all industries, the number of employees per establishment is lower in regional, than in provincial or national, manufacturing. This measure provides us with an idea of the relative size of plants at the local level and of an industry's employment potential. Also, it may help to identify the extent to which economies of scale are being exploited.

3. Regional Productivity

Productivity in terms of average value added per production worker is higher in Cobourg and Peterborough than in the other centres in the Region. In contrast the smaller centres of Deseronto and Campbellford achieved a lower level of productivity.

PRODUCTIVITY LEVELS BY INDUSTRY GROUP AND INDUSTRY 1962 AND 1963:

1. Summary - Industry Groups and Industries

In 1962, the highest productivity, measured by value-added per man-hour of production workers, was achieved by the chemical and chemical products industries group, which added \$10.09 each man-hour in the course of production. This figure compares with \$5.54 for all the industrial groups manufacturing products in the Region. The lowest productivity was in the clothing industries, where only \$1.87 net value was added per man-hour.

The major employers in the Region, considered in their broad groupings, were all above the regional average productivity during 1962, although the textile industries fell below average.

It is insufficient, however, to compare productivity from industrial group to industrial group. Since these measures are averages in themselves, they are a result of individual industry variations within a group. Data relating to individual industries was only available for

1962 when this analysis was undertaken. Due to the Ontario Statistics Act requirements, not all groups may be statistically broken down by industry.

The "all other food and beverage manufacturers" category displayed a net value per man-hour that exceeded the food and beverage group average by almost \$3.50, and the overall industrial group average by almost \$5.00. It was also higher than the chemical industry's value added. These "other groups" primarily consist of the cereal manufacturers and the distilleries. Both types of operation are highly automated, and the industries together employ over 1,000 people. Soft drink manufacturers also exceeded the group average since they are engaged in a "bottling" activity subject to the highest degree of automation on the assembly line (since the complete production process is easily divisible).

**FIG. 17 — VALUE ADDED PER MAN—HOUR
IN MANUFACTURING, 1962**



Although the poultry processors and feed manufacturers are not as highly productive per man-hour as the industries discussed above, and drop below the group average, they do exceed the all-industry regional average. Other industries achieving productivity higher than the mean for the Region are the chemical industries, some of the non-metallic mineral product producers, the ready-mix concrete manufacturers, stone products manufacturers, pulp and paper mills, printers and publishers, and the carpet manufacturers. In the food and beverage group, productivity

ranges from \$2.72 in the bakeries to \$10.50 in the distilleries and other manufacturers. In the wood group, productivity ranges from \$1.99 in veneer and plywood mills to \$2.37 in the sawmills and \$3.39 in the other wood manufacturers outside of those stated.

**FIG. 18 — WAGES PER MAN-HOUR
IN MANUFACTURING, 1962**



The average wage per man-hour in the Region was \$1.84 in 1962. Wages ranged from 98 cents per hour or \$2,146 per production worker per annum in the clothing industries, up to \$2.34 or \$4,780 per production worker in the machinery industries. Of the 16 groups, only five paid above regional average wages - machinery, electrical, non-metallic minerals, metal fabricating and chemicals. These groups employed 48 per cent of the total regional manufacturing employees.

2. Electrical Products Industries

The electrical products industries in the Lake Ontario Economic Region, besides employing one-quarter of the total manufacturing labour force, also account for 26 per cent of total value added in manufacturing activity (\$1,248,000), and pay out as much as 30 per cent of the Region's total manufacturing salaries and wages.

The electrical industries' underlying importance raises the question of cyclical susceptibility in the general economy. The Region devotes a larger than average share of its employment to durable industries and the fortunes of these industries, as we have seen, are largely subject to factors outside of the local boundaries. Many of the goods produced are luxury or semi-luxury items that the consumer generally eliminates first in times of stultified demand. Since the Region's electrical industries produce about one-tenth of the provincial output of electrical products, an overall lack of demand in Ontario would exert its effect upon the regional industries.

Another factor is highly relevant. Electrical products industries are "foot-loose" - that is to say, they are not physically tied to the resources of any one locality, nor to their market, nor are they unduly transport-oriented. Thus, they can claim a physical mobility which other types of industry cannot. Consequently, electrical establishments are found in a number of the Region's localities, rather than concentrated in any one particular centre.

The electrical products industries of the Region tend to have larger establishments than the industry province-wide and nation-wide. Canadian General Electric Company Limited in Peterborough with some 5,000 employees, however, raises the average considerably. Value added per production worker in the Region's electrical industries, \$14,737, was more than \$1,000 higher than the Ontario average and almost \$2,000 higher than in Canada. Wages also compare more favourably, no doubt attributable to the large pool of highly skilled personnel working in scientific research at C.G.E.'s nuclear energy plant.

Electrical Products Industries, 1962

	<u>Wages per Man-hour</u> ($\$$)	<u>Value Added Per Man-hour</u> ($\$$)
Region	2.24	6.82
Province	1.92	5.93
Canada	1.91	6.02

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industry Division, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1962.
Appendix Table 53.

(a) Capital Orientation

The proportion of wages expressed as a percentage of value added indicates whether industry is more capital oriented or more labour oriented. Generally, a capital oriented concern is more productive than a labour oriented concern.

Value added represents the amount of money an industry has available for paying its wages and salaries, its depreciation of equipment, interest, rent and other payments, plus profit. The way in which this value added is allocated varies from industry to industry. It also varies within the same industry over a period of time, depending on the changing relationships of competing interests such as trade unions, management or the structure of taxation rates. Other things being equal, in a labour intensive industry, the share of the pie being distributed in the form of wages will be a large one; in a capital intensive industry the wage earning share will be small.

By this measure, the electrical industries' capital:labour costs ratio ranks sixth in Ontario. The electrical products industries are among the more capital oriented of the Region. They are also more capital oriented than their counterparts elsewhere in the Province and in Canada (there are few electrical products manufacturers outside of Ontario). The extra intensive capital utilization, then, in the Region is a factor conditioning the greater average productivity.

(b) Industry Inputs

How much do these industries draw from the output of other industries in the way of materials, supplies, fuel and electricity? As an indicator, one can utilize the partly satisfactory measure of value added as a percentage of selling value of factory shipments. Since the difference between value added and value of shipments basically consists of those inputs which are purchased from outside the industry or manufacturing unit, the derived ratio reflects the degree of processing or manufacturing undertaken by the industry. If an industry displays a low ratio, then a high proportion of its inputs are purchased from other industries, and vice versa.

Up to this point, an industry may be adjudged better for generating income and employment in a Region if its value added accounts for less of the final product value than in another industry, i.e., its value added:value of shipments ratio is lower. More industries would be involved in the flow of production, leading from the raw materials to the finished manufactured goods. However, the underlying assumption is that the industries produce in a closed economy. The economy we live in is an open economy and the Region does not function as an isolated entity. Trade flows take place into and out of the Region. Thus a high value added content in an industry may be more advantageous for the Region, since the industry could be more self-sufficient and, in consequence, may be purchasing less from units located outside of the Region. Thus, the result is a smaller income leakage (money spent outside) from the Region. Money retained within the Region helps to generate income and higher living standards. To what extent this occurs depends on the source of the industry's inputs. Income injection into the Region depends upon the amount of exporting achieved by resident industries.

Without a sophisticated regional economic input-output analysis, there is no exact way of determining whether the difference between the net value

and total shipments value represents inputs purchased from outside of the region rather than from industries (primary or secondary) in the same region, or if it should represent both, just what the product mix would be.

Sixty-three per cent of the electrical industry's shipments value represents the value added. Since the industry is relatively "foot-loose" it tends to be very slightly dependent upon raw materials produced by primary industries residing in the Region. In this respect, food and beverage industries are likely to generate a relatively greater multiplier effect on any given investment in the Region. Certainly, the electrical industries are much more sensitive to external influences than food and beverages.

(c) Trends in Electrical Employment

Employment did, in fact, increase more rapidly in the regional electrical products industries between 1961 and 1963 than was the case in these industries over the Province as a whole, and throughout Canada. Regional employment rose from 4,905 to 6,466 (or by 32 per cent). Provincial electrical employment experienced a 19 per cent increase (57,481 to 68,192). The same industries in Canada grew from 89,360 to 101,249 (a 13 per cent growth).

(d) The Factors of Imports and Exports

The electrical products companies in this area are concerned with extra-regional exports. One establishment in particular, Canadian General Electric Company Limited, is active in the sphere of atomic nuclear reactors, a greatly competitive field. The nature of such products makes demand for them dependent upon a number of external factors with a political connotation.

The Canadian industry still does not boast a sufficient volume of exports with which to offset imports. The dollar shortage of many countries and the establishment of appliance manufacturing facilities within Canada's own borders make regional exports of such items as household appliances difficult. The sharp competition of other household appliance exporting countries intensifies difficulties. Increased exports will depend upon Canada's development of technological skills and on an effective foreign marketing organization. More liberal attitudes towards free trade may prove the one way to forge larger scale production, lower costs and higher export performances.

3. Food and Beverage Industries

The food and beverage industries of the Region employed 4,209 people in 1962; 3,960 by 1963. For the earlier year, employment can be analyzed by individual industries. First within the group are the cereal milling

industries and the dairy factories. Also, an important distillery is located near Belleville. Fruit and vegetable canners, some feed manufacturers and a few poultry processors are all part of the Region's food and beverage complex. Quaker Oats Company of Canada owns two plants in the Region - one in Peterborough which employs 470 people, the other in Trenton employing 435 people. The Peterborough establishment produces unprepared and prepared breakfast foods (ready to serve), oatmeal, and similar items. Its Trenton branch plant includes canned dog and cat foods and biscuits among its products.

In Cobourg (part of the county of Northumberland), General Foods Limited employs 450 people. Products marketed include liquid pectin, powdered fruit pectin, and powders for soft drinks, jellies and puddings, dog food, gelatine, fruit juices and cereals.

In the county of Lennox and Addington, Nabisco Limited of Napanee employs 157 people, producing breakfast cereals and dog and cat foods. A number of dairy processors also operate in the area, many of them specializing in cheese. The Black Diamond Cheese Company Limited is located in Belleville and employs approximately 126 workers. Another establishment important to the Region's cheese-processing industry is the Eldorado Cheese Company in Eldorado.

As a group, the food and beverage industries in the Region operate in smaller establishments than elsewhere. An average of 16 employees work in the regional establishments (the small dairy establishments are numerically predominant and exert a disproportionate influence over this average), whereas the average for Ontario is 32. Twenty-eight employees work in the average-sized Canadian food or drink establishment.

Again, size varies greatly between areas in the Region, for example, the average for Prince Edward County is nine workers per establishment, while for Peterborough County it stands at nineteen. There are also certain communities in which the larger canners and millers are located. These firms are involved in a more complex form of processing, and subsequently operate on a larger scale in the way of labour utilization. Since these establishments are few, their size is submerged in the average.

The value added by the food and beverage group in the Region - \$7.04 - exceeded the national performance per man-hour but not the provincial figure. Average wages compare unfavourably with provincially and nationally located plants. Local firms paid \$3,499 per production worker in 1963, as compared with \$3,755 in the Province and \$3,557 across Canada. Earnings are considerably lower in Belleville but higher in Peterborough.

In the case of the food and beverage industries, there appears to be faint correlation between the female content working in the factory and the level of factory earnings. Fewer females are employed in production relative to males than in the Province as a whole. The ratio stands basically the same as the Canadian food and beverage average.

(a) Capital Orientation

Wage earnings per production worker expressed as a percentage of value added per production worker stand lower in the Region than in Ontario and Canada. All things being equal, the establishments for the group as a whole are more capital intensive than outside the Region. For example, three soft drink manufacturers of well known brands operate in the city of Belleville - Coca Cola, Pepsi Cola and 7-Up. The Peterborough food and beverage industries are also capital oriented, the cereals' establishments and the beverage manufacturers lending a boost to the wage:value added ratio.

This would help to account for the higher productivity of the regional food and beverage group. On the other hand, as the regional wage levels fall below those elsewhere, the derived capital:labour mix may be weighted in favour of capital in a situation where firms are using unduly cheap labour.

(b) Inputs

The ratio of value added to selling value of shipments seems to be considerably higher in the regional food and beverage industries than elsewhere in the Province and Canada, although it is expectedly low in comparison with other types of manufacturing (since the scope for processing is necessarily less in foods grown in the area than in non-edible goods). Extra high value would be added by those industries whose products are individually packaged or bottled, such as the soft drink manufacturers, the distillers and the cereal makers. The same applies to some of the canning industries, where containers represent a larger element of cost than the contents. This is becoming an increasing trend, while the packaging aspect has been further complicated by the intensification of advertising (particularly in the case of those items listed above, the brand names of which are both nationally and internationally publicized).

(c) Analysis by Industry

It is possible to analyze a few of the individual industries, since a finer regional breakdown is available for food and beverages than for the electrical products group. The food and beverage industries paid \$1.52 per man-hour in the Lake Ontario Region, compared with \$1.67 per man-hour in the Province, and \$1.59 per man-hour in Canada in 1962.

- Dairy Industries

The dairy factory worker received lower wages in the Region - \$1.41 per man-hour, compared with \$1.62 in other parts of Ontario and \$1.53 throughout Canada. Correlated with low wages is the fact that the productivity in the regional establishments is very much lower per man-hour than elsewhere. During 1962, regional dairy process workers

added \$5.36 per man-hour to raw milk value by processes such as pasteurizing, homogenizing, creaming and cheese-making. In the same period, \$8.26 was added by provincial workers and \$7.15 by Canadian dairy workers in production.

Dairy Factories, 1962

	<u>Wages Per Man-Hour</u> ($\$$)	<u>Value Added Per Man-Hour</u> ($\$$)
Region	1.41	5.36
Province	1.62	8.26
Canada	1.53	7.15

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industry Division, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1962.
Appendix Table 53.

Establishments are much smaller in the Region. Less consolidation has taken place. A consequence seems to be continuing economic inefficiency and in its wake, lower average wages. Additionally, one must consider the government's role (subsidies) and the particular marketing nuances of the milk industry.

The high proportion of value added relative to wages in regional dairy industries suggests greater labour orientation, although the industries utilize more capital than the poultry processors. The regional dairy processors are more labour-oriented than those in the Province and Canada. This would suggest that economic efficiency is affected, since their productivity also compares unfavourably with the dairy industry operating in the other jurisdictions.

In fact, across the Province as a whole there has been a continuing decline in the number of milk factories and a substantial consolidation of enterprises, a development making for fewer but larger plants, greater economies of scale, and increased flexibility within the plants. The Ontario Milk Distributors' Association has commented thus on the situation in the dairy processing industry:

"The industry must remain flexible if it is to adjust to these changes. The adaptability of individuals, plants, distribution and institutional arrangements is an important condition for the maintenance of economic health in the dairy processing industry." ¹

1. Ontario, Report of the Ontario Milk Industry Inquiry Committee, p. 220.

Changing economic conditions and opportunities have no doubt created difficult adjustments for milk processors. Social and economic problems have resulted from the closing of creameries, local dairies and cheese factories, and the replacement of workers with automatic equipment in Canada. These adjustments have been taking place over a lengthy period.

Change in the Region has been less in evidence. Dairy farm production represented 9.5 per cent of the Ontario total. The most important dairying area was Hastings, with 22 per cent of the regional milk production followed by Northumberland with 19 per cent, and Durham and Lennox and Addington, each with 14 per cent. At the processing level, where milk undergoes partial sterilization (pasteurizing) or homogenizing, creaming or agitation (for cheese), the dairy product establishments produced 6.8 per cent of the Province's selling value in 1962. However, they accounted for only 5.7 per cent of the Provincial dairy industry's value added. While there has been a considerable amount of consolidation and rationalization in the dairy products industries throughout Ontario and Canada, certain regions, such as Lake Ontario, have been unable to comply with the economic prerequisites of large-scale production. The

**FIG. 19 — CREAMERIES,
SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1964**



number of creameries and cheese factories, plus the milk pasteurizing plants of the Region was greater in 1961 than in 1959. Their number had still not been reduced by 1962. Many of the Region's dairy processing problems stem from the area's agricultural and locational disadvantages.

The economic nature of the dairy industry in Canada is such that the per capita consumption of dairy products has been on the decline, while total consumption has been increasing slowly due to increases in population. According to the principles of dairy production, only slight technical or economic change is necessary in order to accelerate output as rapidly or more rapidly than the growth of demand itself. Under these circumstances, the rate of growth in output has exceeded the rate of growth in demand, resulting in a downward trend of farm prices. Such a situation may be moderated to a certain degree by government subsidies. Nevertheless, it forces extensive adjustments upon the industry in the long run. The final result of the enlarged output is a depression of prices and incomes, which, in turn, squeeze some existing resources out of production, causing dislocation, adjustment and hardship among the farm people. This predicament serves as a warning for the regional dairy producers, whether at a farm or processing level, to adapt without delay to changing marketing conditions.

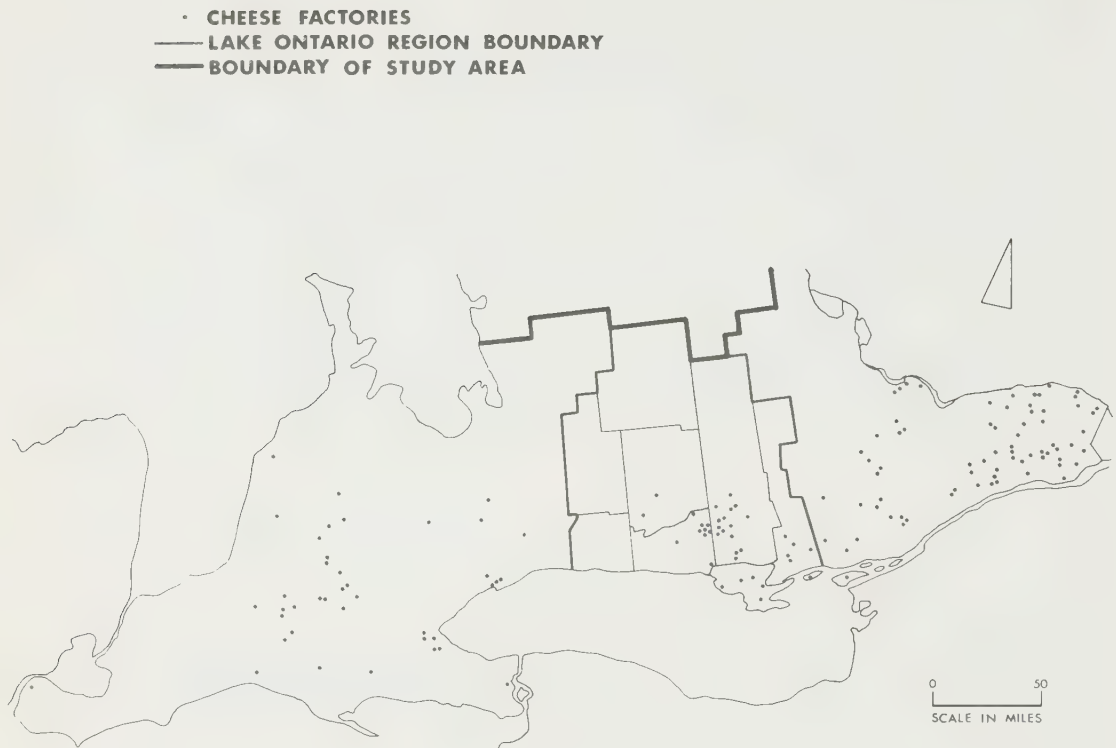
- Cheddar Cheese Industry

Although the total for dairy establishments of the Lake Ontario Region represents less than seven per cent of the Province's selling value, the cheddar cheese producers are much more significant. The regional production of cheddar cheese represented 26 per cent of the Provincial figure in 1964. Hastings and the combined counties of Durham and Northumberland are the prime counties for cheddar cheese production. One can estimate the significance of cheddar cheese to the Region by comparing the above information with the importance of regional creamery butter production in Ontario, which stands at less than ten per cent (the farms are concentrated primarily in Durham and Northumberland).

Cheddar cheese, whether for domestic use or for export, is marketed under the general control of the Ontario Cheese Producers' Marketing Board. Usually specialty cheeses are sold directly by the manufacturer to the retailer. In the past few years, brand names have been playing a growing role in domestic marketing, while some of Ontario's cheddar cheese brand names are now displayed in the United Kingdom.

Costs still remain a problem for cheddar cheese exporters. There is a significant price differential between Ontario raw milk cheese and the heat-treated cheese imported into the United Kingdom from New Zealand and Australia in substantial quantities. Because of this, Ontario cheese is still regarded as a rather specialized - even a luxury product on the British market.

FIG. 20 — CHEESE FACTORIES,
SOUTHERN ONTARIO, 1964



- Fruit and Vegetable Canners and Preservers

Production employees in the regional fruit and vegetable preserving industry earn a wage which is notably lower than elsewhere (99 cents for the regional plants and \$1.39 for Ontario, \$1.30 for Canada). Productivity per worker in this industry is half the provincial average and falls more than \$2.00 per hour below the Canadian norm. The average size of establishment is smaller and generally less efficient. Many of the efficient canners have moved to the southwest counties of Ontario over the past few years.

On the whole, there has been a tendency in the industries towards greater rationalization and consolidation, although food processors in Ontario have basically been employing the same techniques for many years. Plants are becoming larger. Consequently, the major canning locations have shifted considerably. Many canning plants, including some of those from the Region, have moved to the counties of Kent and Essex. With larger plants and more efficient machinery, the need for manual workers is reduced. This situation emphasizes the necessity for retraining of the unskilled labour pool.

The food industries have been much affected by new marketing practices. Retail supermarkets have imposed rather severe purchasing conditions, on the industries determined by a tight system of central buying. Left with the alternative of confining their products to a much smaller market, smaller plants in the area are in danger of being forced out of business. Adaptation to changing conditions is vital in these industries.

4. Machinery Industries

The machinery industries of the Region comprise large establishments because of the specific nature of their production organization, (necessitating large-scale production methods for profitability) and are considerably larger than the provincial average. Wages per man-hour of \$2.34 exceeded those paid in provincial machinery industries (\$2.22) and the overall Canadian wage (\$2.13) in 1962. There is a very low content of female labour in production. Differentiation in wage levels, however, did not correlate with differences in productivity. The Region's value added per man-hour of \$6.38 compared unfavourably with the provincial figure of \$6.45, although it exceeded the overall national machinery average of \$6.03 per man-hour.

The average wage for each production worker in the Region's machinery industries was \$4,939 (highest of all industries in the Region in 1963), compared with \$4,884 in Ontario (the machinery industries are the fourth highest paying industrial group in the Province) and \$4,680 in Canada. Productivity, however, was lower per production worker than in either of the other two jurisdictions.

(a) Capital Orientation

The regional plants are more labour intensive and thus less capital oriented than elsewhere. The presence of unionization may be a factor in this case. There are few machinery establishments in the area; most of them employ a sizeable labour force. Thus, any one union or any one agreement can exert a greater pressure, proportionately, upon wages in the Region, than would be feasible in a highly developed industrialized area. Three of the Region's four largest machinery plants are in urban centres. Two are in Peterborough, a strong labour centre, while the other is in Port Hope and thus close enough to Oshawa to fall under the influence of unionized wage levels. Further factors that could account for differentials in productivity and capital intensity are the quality of capital utilized in production and management performance.

These machinery industries were employing almost 3,000 people in 1963, more than one-tenth of regional manufacturing employment, but while they distributed 13 per cent of the Region's manufacturing payroll, they contributed just 10 per cent to total net value.

(b) Industry Inputs

Fifty-five per cent of the regional machinery industry's product shipment value is accounted for by net value, as opposed to 51 per cent in Ontario and Canada. The remaining 45 per cent represents the cost of electricity and fuel and purchases of raw or semi-finished materials or finished parts from those industries either resident in one of the eight counties or located outside of the Region.

(c) Employment Trends

Employment increased between 1961 and 1963 at a faster rate than machinery employment in both Ontario and Canada. Value added, on the other hand, grew much more slowly within the Region's industry than in the case of Ontario or Canada.

5. Non-metallic Mineral Product Industries

Non-metallic mineral products, such as cement and glass products, accounted for 6.8 per cent of the Region's net value in 1963. These industries employ only 1,245 of the Region's 26,208 manufacturing employees. Most of their employees are male. As a combined group, they distribute less than five per cent of the total manufacturing wages and salaries. Slight variation occurs in the average size of establishment - 37 people per establishment in the Region, 35 in Canada and 43 in Ontario.

Average wages per production man-hour (\$2.03 in 1962) were a little higher for the regional establishment than for the provincial (three cents difference) and nine cents higher than the average Canadian figure for non-metallic mineral products. Female employment represents as low as two per cent of non-metallic production employees, whereas in plants elsewhere women factory workers were as much as eight per cent of the total production labour force. Productivity per man-hour of \$7.61 was in excess of the provincial and national average of \$5.88.

The value added by each production worker in 1963 - \$17,060 - for the group as a whole, was the third highest in the Region, although the average wage of \$4,347 ranked fifth. Productivity was almost \$4,000 more per production worker than provincial and Canadian averages, yet wages were lower.

(a) Capital Orientation

Wage earnings account for slightly more than one-quarter of value added as compared with one-third or more elsewhere. These industries are located in areas where labour commands low wage levels (few of the establishments are situated in Peterborough).

(b) Industry Inputs

However, the net value attained forms a greater percentage of selling value than elsewhere - two-thirds of the value of shipments in 1963. Net value of similar industries in the Province accounted for 55 per cent of their shipments' value and for 56 per cent of the value of shipments in Canada. For these non-metallic mineral products industries in the Region, one-third of shipments' value is, therefore, accounted for by the value of inputs purchased from other industries, primary and secondary.

The products manufactured by this group are more than likely, destined for the construction industries. Frequently the goods are exported outside the Region (cement is transportable over long distances by rail, while pre-fabricated construction units allow for even greater portability). Consequently, the establishments' fortunes are tied in large measure to the level of building activity. This activity itself is conditioned by the national cycle, since mortgage rates are inversely linked with the Bank of Canada's interest rate. Non-metallic mineral products industries, however, increased their employment by rather more than one per cent in the Province and by over three per cent in Canada during the period (between 1957 and 1961) in which total manufacturing employment experienced a general decline of more than five per cent (owing to Canada's second post-war recession). The industries thus proved to be most stable in face of the wide-spread slump in business activity.

6. The Textile Industries

The textile industries in the Region accounted for 6.7 per cent of the provincial textile total shipments' value and seven per cent of employment. Textiles accounted for 6.2 per cent of the regional manufacturing net value in 1963. Their relative importance has grown since 1957. These industries employ 6.6 per cent of total regional manufacturing workers (making textiles more important to the regional employment structure than they are to the more diversified manufacturing economies of Ontario and Canada). The 16 establishments distributed less than six per cent of the total payroll (almost one per cent more than non-metallic minerals). One-third of their labour force is female, considerably higher than the ratio for all other groups (except among the miscellaneous manufacturers).

The average number of employees per establishment for the Region exceeds that in the larger jurisdictions. Plants are primarily located in Peterborough, Trenton, Lindsay and Cobourg, the more important manufacturers comprising the carpet, mat and rug industries. Brinton Carpets Limited, making Wilton and Axminster carpets among other related items, operates plants at Peterborough (more than 300 employees) and Lindsay (76 employees). An additional carpet manufacturer operates in Cobourg. Other textile industries located in the Region are: wool cloth manufacturers, narrow fabric mills, dyers and finishers (Trenton).

In 1962 the average productivity per man-hour, \$4.57, stood 17 cents higher than textile manufacturers achieved in Ontario and was 71 cents

more than in Canada. This average concealed a wide variation since it was as low as \$1.87 per man-hour in the wool cloth mills of the Region (below provincial and national par), and as high as \$5.92 per hour for all other textile manufacturers.

Wool Cloth Mills, 1962

	<u>Wages Per Man-Hour</u> ($\$$)	<u>Value Added Per Man-Hour</u> ($\$$)
Region	1.24	1.87
Province	1.38	2.72
Canada	1.35	2.72

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industry Division, Manufacturing Industries of Canada, 1962.
Appendix Table 53.

Wages in all textile industries averaged \$1.60 an hour for the Region as compared with \$1.56 in the Province and \$1.44 in Canada. The regional average included \$1.24 for the wool cloth mills (the only individual industry for which data are provided by Dominion Bureau of Statistics at an economic-region level) and \$1.78 for the remaining textile producers.

(a) Capital Orientation

There appears to be little difference in capital orientation as between the Region, the Province and Canada. The Canadian norm is influenced significantly by the highly capitalized Quebec textile industry.

The other textile manufacturers (carpet, mat and rug industry, etc.) appear to be more capital oriented than the wool cloth producers. Less than one-third of their value added is apportioned to labour in the form of salaries and wages.

The carpet and rug manufacturers in Canada face heavy competition from abroad. Traditionally, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Luxemburg and India have been important suppliers. Canada's carpet and rug exports are very small, although they have increased during the 1960's. Exports still represented less than one per cent of the national industries total factory shipments for 1963.

The Federal Department of Industry's Textiles and Clothing Branch is concerned with cultivating a climate favourable to the growth of the industry. As a result, it is attempting to classify imports more effectively, is providing technical assistance and encouraging the

development of new products. Thus, more capital-intensive techniques are being adopted. Firms are also moving towards the production of higher quality lines, in an effort to capture a substantial share of the expanding domestic market.

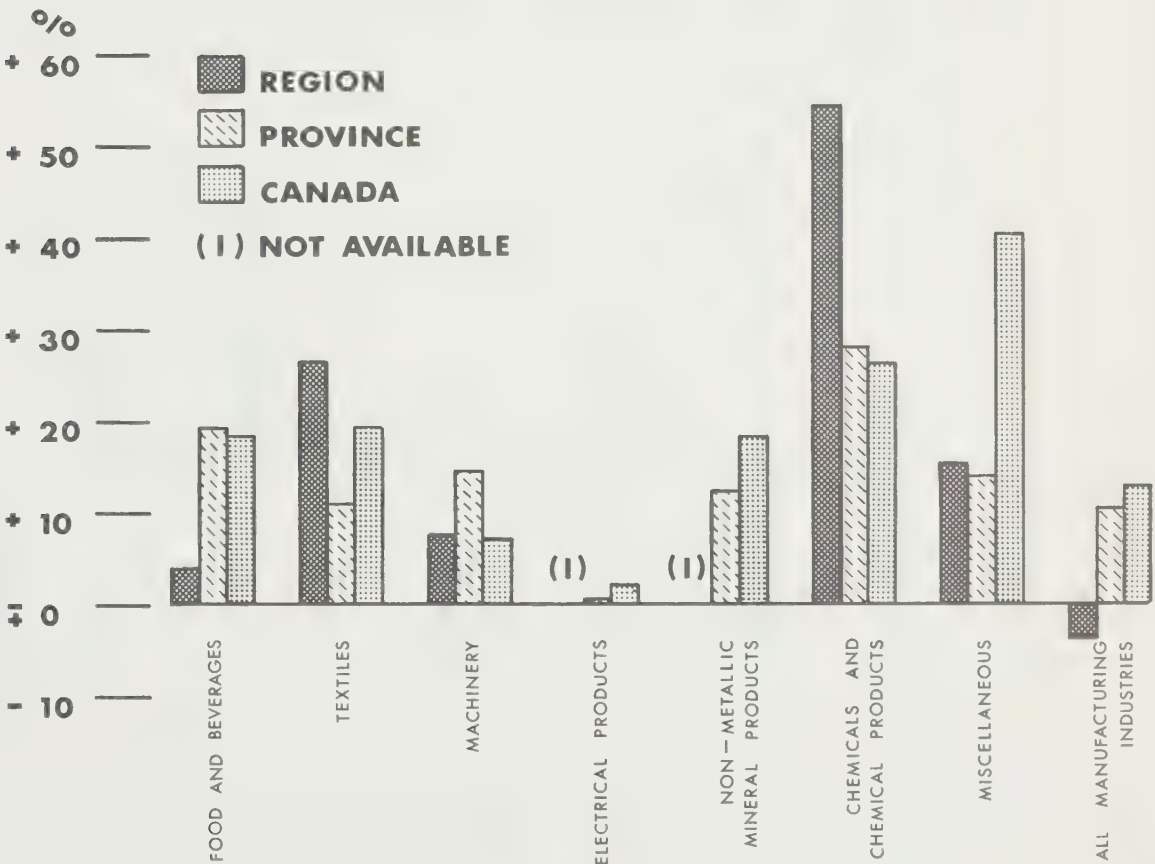
(b) Inputs

A larger share of selling value is manufactured within the regional textile establishments than in the provincial and Canadian industries. Consequently, relative inputs (generally imported materials from abroad) would be lower, and regional income "leakage" less critical.

TRENDS - 1957 to 1961:

Overall, the manufacturing industries in the Region suffered more heavily than elsewhere from the downward swing of business activity during the

FIG. 21—CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING SELLING VALUE OF SHIPMENTS, 1957 TO 1961

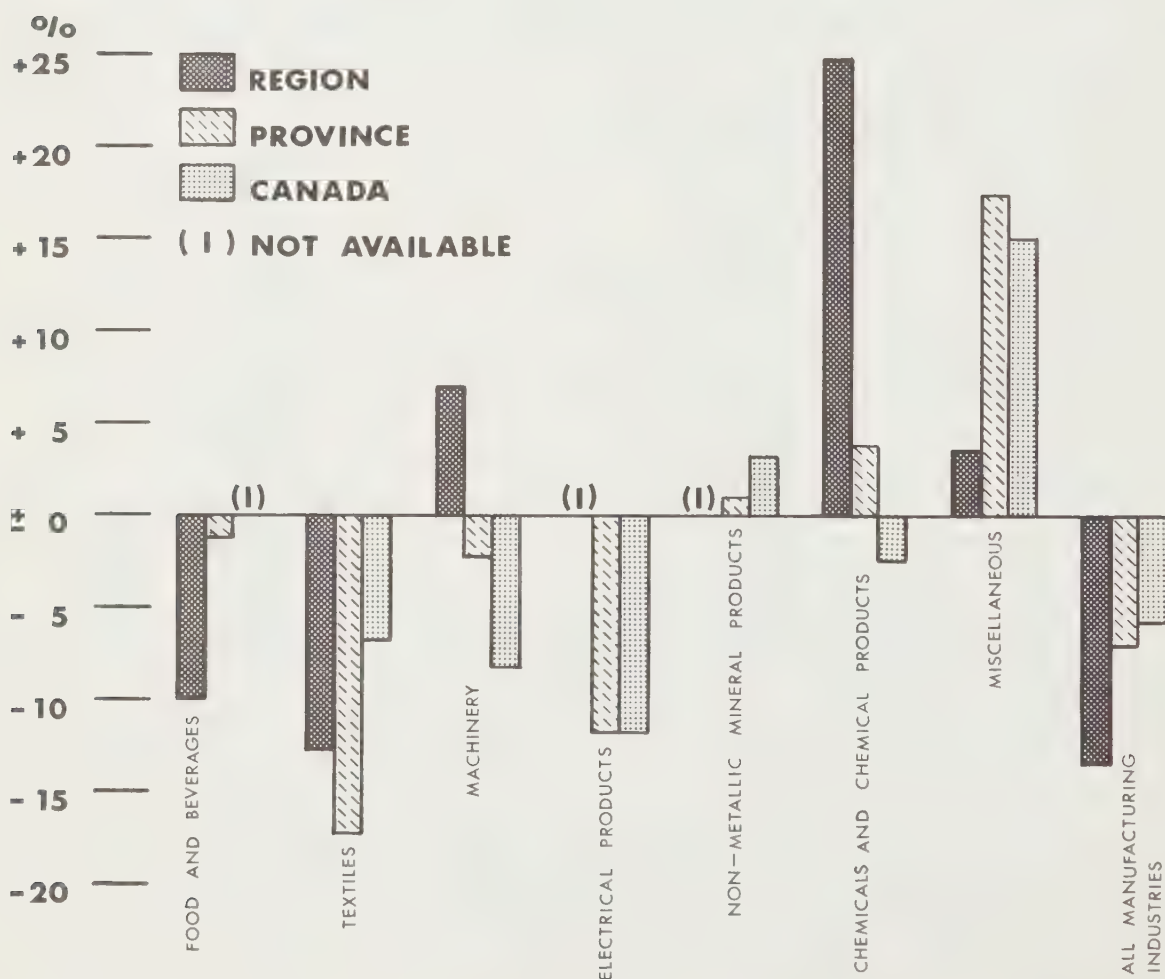


late 50's and early 60's. Value of shipments declined, while employment fell twice as steeply as in Ontario and Canada. Despite an absolute increase between 1958 and 1961, value added grew at a rate less than one-third of that experienced across the Province and Canada.

In Canada, food and beverages, textiles, non-metallic mineral products and chemicals fared more satisfactorily than manufacturing generally in their efforts to increase total shipments' value, while employment reduction was marked in the textiles, machinery and electrical products' industries.

In Ontario, growth in value added was average or below par in the machinery industries, electrical products and non-metallic minerals, while employment was more directly affected in textiles and electrical products by the slump conditions. Total manufacturing employment in the Region fell to a far greater extent than elsewhere.

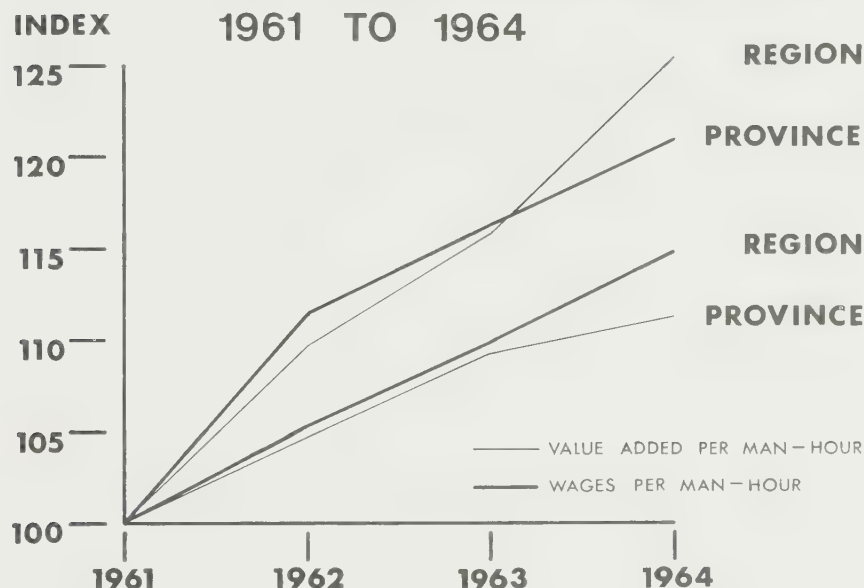
**FIG. 22 - CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT,
1957 TO 1961**



TRENDS - 1961 to 1964:

Between 1961 and 1964, with events improving in the economy, manufacturing net value grew by 39 per cent in the Region and by 35 per cent in the Province. Total man-hours paid in the Region increased (although they dropped in 1963) but value added per man-hour has been increasing more rapidly than in the Province. The provincial production wage per man-hour has grown more than the regional wages (see Figure 23 below).

FIG. 23 – GROWTH INDEX OF PRODUCTIVITY AND WAGES, MANUFACTURING, 1961 TO 1964



Man-hours Paid, Region and Province, 1961 to 1964

	<u>Region</u>	<u>Province</u>
	(Millions)	(Millions)
1961	37.6	912.8
1962	40.3	968.2
1963	39.8	1019.1
1964	41.7	1092.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics Industry Division, Advance Statement No. 2, Summary Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, 1961 to 1964.

FIG. 24—NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1956 TO 1966

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| △ FOOD AND BEVERAGES | ○ WOOD |
| ▲ NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS | ○ LEATHER |
| ■ TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT | ⊗ PRINTING AND PUBLISHING |
| □ MACHINERY | ⊗ TEXTILES |
| ● CHEMICALS AND CHEM. PRODUCTS | ⊗ CLOTHING |
| ○ ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS | ○ FURNITURE AND FIXTURES |
| • METAL FABRICATING | ⊗ RUBBER |
| ⊗ PULP AND PAPER | ⊗ PRIMARY METALS |
| ⊗ MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS | |



Of the six prime industrial groups located in the Region, employment in all, except food and beverages, grew substantially in Canada and Ontario. Food and beverages and textiles are undergoing employment declines within the Region.

Only a handful of people work in the regional chemical plants, but numbers did increase by one-quarter during the economic lull and a few chemical plants have moved into the area since 1963.

LOCATION OF NEW ESTABLISHMENTS:

The Region, as a whole, has received very few new industries in the past decade (the data here embrace new establishments and new branch plants).

Of the 75 new manufacturing companies or new branch plants locating in the Region between 1956 and 1966, 44 settled in the lake shore linear development. (To be included in the above count, the new establishment must have 10 employees or an area of 5,000 square feet.) Most of the new manufacturing plants were chemical companies and non-metallic mineral products producers. Eleven of the new plants went to Port Hope (near Oshawa), ten set up in Cobourg, adjacent to Port Hope, Lindsay received 11, but Peterborough acquired only five new establishments. At least two of Peterborough's establishments were small units. The electrical products industries, included among the new establishments, were also somewhat scattered.

The developments as described suggest that the price of labour and the location of the major highway have had a heavy bearing on plant location. Many of the industries along Lake Ontario are paying lower than average wages. The area's most prominent newcomers (by number of establishments) the chemical and chemical products industries - although paying above regional manufacturing average wages, pay below the industry's average across the Province and Canada. This suggests they are employing cheaper, lower skilled, and possibly poorer educated workers. In addition, the relative lack of industrial competition throughout the area tends to hold wages at a lower level.

A significant observation on the pattern of new industries locating in the Region in the past decade is that the City of Peterborough, claiming above average earnings, has received very few new plants. There is strong belief that prospective industries are deterred from locating in the city because of Canadian General Electric Company's predominance, which has raised the price of all categories of labour. Further, from an analysis of the number of strikes and lockouts¹ occurring between 1958 and 1965 in the Lake Ontario Region (utilized as an indicator of union pressure), almost one-third were in Peterborough. Compared with Peterborough, all the lake shore urban centres with populations of 5,000

1. Ontario Department of Labour, Report of a Study on the Labour Injunction in Ontario, October 1966.

and over together accounted for only 23.5 per cent. Belleville's share was just 5.9 per cent, similar to Trenton's and Cobourg's. For certain years, the differences are profound, e.g., out of 18 regional strikes and lockouts in 1965, eight were in Peterborough (almost 45 per cent). Only two occurred at the lake shore centres. Four of eight regional strikes and lockouts took place in Peterborough during 1960. Through the eight years for which figures are available, 20 of the Region's total 68 strikes and lockouts were in Peterborough, five were in Lindsay, four each in Cobourg, Trenton and Belleville and two each in Port Hope and Bowmanville.

The spread of industry along the lake is perhaps inviting undesirable repercussions. External economies of production that evolve by way of industrial concentration become less feasible and, therefore, costs rise. The fact of dispersal in the Region is supported by observations made by Keith A. J. Hay in his article "The Location of Industry in Ontario"¹. This study indicated a post-war trend towards the dispersal of manufacturing industry from Ontario's highly industrialized counties to its rural counties. In addition, while manufacturing industry is dispersing across the Province, the most significant tendency has been an increasing density of manufacturing activity in Metropolitan areas and their adjacent counties. This further strengthens our understanding as to why the Region as a whole has not been receiving much new manufacturing and, indeed, confirms the pattern of sprawl along the lake shore, where a number of individual plants are locating in primarily rural counties.

Hay has examined the types of industry locating. To quote,

"It would appear that there has been a well-defined tendency in the post-war period for new industry in new locations to be increasingly capital-intensive and to profit from the residual productivity effects."²

Thus, we find that the Region's various small communities have received manufacturing establishments of capital-intensive industries - food and beverages in Belleville, Trenton and Napanee; non-metallic minerals products in Picton and Bowmanville; the chemical industries in Port Hope and Cobourg; electrical products industries in Cobourg, Belleville, Port Hope and Picton. Their greater capital intensity ensures higher productivity which, combined with utilization of cheaper labour in many of these areas, implies higher company profits. Moreover, any industry in the small community possesses a greater advantage towards surplus profit from its marginal productivity than the same industry in a large industrial centre, where wages are more competitive. This is not to deny that the single capital-intensive establishment in a small community, such as Picton or Napanee, pays wages comparable with the labour-intensive establishments. It does suggest, however, that

1. Hay, Keith A. J., "The Location of Industry in Ontario", Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, August 1965.

2. Loc.cit.

economic growth for the regional area is impeded, since industrial structure fragmented between a number of tiny municipalities represents a threat to efficient land usage, while altogether too great a burden is thrust upon these municipalities to provide services for new industry and increased population.

The Region has not been designated as an ADA area in the past, and received few new manufacturing establishments over a period in which Eastern Ontario developed a "chemical valley" along the St. Lawrence River and attracted its own electric products industries. More recent ADA legislation embraces Haliburton County, signifying an effort to draw industry to the northern parts of the Lake Ontario Region. In addition, a large number of communities have been designated as development centres under the new programme for the equalization of industrial opportunity in Ontario. Since December 1967, when the scheme officially commenced, two new industries have located in the area as a result of incentives offered. One was a large chemical establishment in Belleville, while the other was a textile mill in Trenton, the main plant of which is in Belleville. Up to the present time, four expansions have been undertaken by plants resident in Port Hope, Cobourg, Wellington and Lindsay.

It must also be noted that other areas outside of Ontario utilize industrial incentive as a development tool. Large areas of Quebec Province, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are designated in Eastern Canada. To elucidate on the programme, measures under the Federal Department of Industry Area Development scheme involve a development grant and accelerated cost allowances of up to 20 per cent a year. Such an approach is unsatisfactory to the extent that it is inherently piecemeal. Attempts at encouraging industrial development (by the attraction of isolated industries) in areas which have no tradition of manufacturing nor possess an infrastructure sophisticated enough to support industry, serve merely to perpetuate existing geographic imbalances. Admittedly, isolated industries and companies are able to alleviate unemployment in the short run. However, they do not provide the firmer long term foundations of growth.

CONCLUSIONS:

The Region's manufacturing structure is under-capitalized. Only 22 per cent of employees work in capital-intensive industries. In the Province, 37 per cent are employed in Ontario's capital-intensive industries, while nationally 47 per cent of manufacturing employees work in industries that utilize above-average proportions of capital.

The Canadian Economic Council stressed the crucial element of education and training in improving the quality of the factors of production.¹ The human factor, i.e., the labour force, was considered the most important factor of production. Quality of the labour force, the Council stated,

1. The Canadian Economic Council, "Towards Sustained and Balanced Economic Growth", Second Annual Review, December 1965.

as determined by education, training, skill, managerial competence and the application of effort, plays an extremely significant role in enhancing the economy's productivity. Deficiencies were revealed in the country's manpower, too few possessing higher educational and skill qualifications.

Regional productivity generally is lower than provincial and national productivity. Only Peterborough's manufacturing productivity is above average. In the lake shore towns, productivity is below both provincial and national par. Ten of the 16 industry groups recorded productivity below the provincial and the national averages (for their groups). An almost identical pattern emerges for the spectrum of average earnings, except in machinery industries where higher wages are equated with lower productivity; in food and beverages, where higher productivity exists alongside lower wages; and, similarly, in the non-metallic mineral products group, where higher productivity prevails besides lower wage levels. Concurrently, wages are lower in manufacturing for all the main centres except Peterborough - i.e., Belleville, Trenton and Lindsay.

In all of the above-named centres excepting Peterborough, educational levels are relatively low. None of the industrial urban centre populations along the lake shore possess a high educational level.¹ In Port Hope, Cobourg, Trenton, Belleville and Deseronto, the educational standard is "fair", while it is relatively poor for Bowmanville, Picton, Napanee and the area lying between Cobourg and Trenton. Only in Kingston (the Eastern Ontario Economic Region) may one encounter what was adjudged a "good" educational standard by Hodge's study.

Except for Bowmanville, all the centres with relatively poor educational levels are smaller than those boasting a higher order of education. These centres located along the southern strip of land approximately 120 miles long between Oshawa and Collins Bay (near Kingston) and a maximum of 20 miles north from the lake shore, together house a sizeable proportion of the Region's industrial establishments.

Relatively low levels of productivity predominate in a host of the Region's industries. Many are faced with the problems of adaptation to current technological and marketing developments. These are mainly small establishments and uncompetitive in their ability to reduce costs. Eventually, the entire provincial economy suffers by the fact that its total economic resources (land, labour, capital) are not allocated at their optimum, i.e., distributed as efficiently as possible.

Another notable pattern revealed by analysis was the lack of industrial development in the Region beyond Lindsay and Peterborough. Much of this territory is forest land or abandoned farmland. Here population is sparse, and old people are in a majority. Haliburton County's low wages in manufacturing, and insignificantly small manufacturing employment correlate with the existence of very low value establishments, labour oriented in their operations.

1. Hodge, Gerald - The Identification of Growth Poles in Eastern Ontario, Ontario Department of Economics and Development, July 1966, p. 29.

The fact that Haliburton County is at present designated for ADA assistance suggests that practical economic development has not been the prime motive. An opportunity for promoting some form of economic specialization in the southern and central parts of the Region may have been overlooked. Since Haliburton was first designated, one company has located in the area - an electrical firm employing twelve people in the Bicroft Improvement District, manufacturing washing machine components.

The Haliburton area could concentrate on recreation if adequate transportation routes were constructed. This specialization would still not preclude the erecting of a few well-chosen, carefully sited industrial plants.

The industries that operate in Central Hastings are comprised of small uneconomic dairy factories (cheese factories and fluid milk plants) and a few wood establishments. Further rationalization in dairying is clearly necessary, but not without the concomitant training of workers to create employment flexibility. Many of the areas around Marmora have predominantly middle-aged populations that can claim only average education.

The Region's largest northern centre is Bancroft. A good main road links the village with Peterborough, which is nevertheless 75 miles distant. Its population is relatively young. The next few years may witness a rejuvenation of the uranium mines. Yet unless the demand for uranium remained constant, other industries would need to be attracted for Bancroft to remain a viable community.

CHAPTER IV

CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

CONSTRUCTION:

At the time of the 1961 Census, 6.4 per cent of the Lake Ontario Region's labour force worked in construction (similar to the provincial labour force pattern). The relative significance of the number of construction workers declined between 1951 and 1961, in accord with provincial trends.

1. Building Permits Issued

Total value of building permits issued in the Region stood at almost \$50 million in 1966, an increase of 88 per cent since 1961. Allowance must be made, however, for the annual inflation of money, which would necessarily deflate this percentage growth. Highest growth was for institutional and governmental building in the Region (not an economically healthy sign), while planned commercial building actually declined by one-quarter. Industry and commerce both accounted for unduly low shares of regional construction in 1966, reflecting a limited rate of growth in manufacturing in the area. The relatively small number of new manufacturing establishments or new branch plants locating in the Region since the beginning of the 1960's confirms this observation. Institutional and government building represented fully one-third of construction investment.

Value of Building Permits Issued, Lake Ontario Region, 1961 to 1966

	Total Value (\$000 's)	Residential (%)	Industrial (%)	Commercial (%)	Institutional and Government (%)
1961	26,386	47.4	9.0	25.2	18.3
1962	27,174	37.0	16.2	13.8	33.0
1963	28,137	56.5	7.2	17.5	18.8
1964	40,284	58.8	13.1	10.2	17.9
1965	52,309	40.9	8.3	7.9	42.9
1966	49,698	41.8	14.6	10.1	33.5
Percentage Increase					
1961-1966	88.3	66.0	204.8	-24.3	243.9

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Building Permits, 1961 to 1966.

Most of the regional construction took place in the City of Peterborough, with \$17 million worth of building permits, but again, the majority of building was either residential or institutional and governmental (much of the latter would consist of work on the Trent University campus). Belleville and Cobourg were the only other urban centres displaying construction activity worth more than three million dollars while total construction investment in Trenton, Lindsay, Bowmanville and Port Hope together barely exceeded five million dollars.

2. Residential Construction

A particularly low allocation of spending upon residential building is encountered in Bancroft, Deseronto, Trenton, Campbellford, Napanee and Cobourg. In the latter centre, industrial construction's share was above average.

Dwelling Units Started and Completed, Centres of 5,000 Population And Over, Lake Ontario Region, 1966

	<u>Started</u>	<u>Completed</u>
Belleville	176	168
Bowmanville	33	101
Cobourg	55	81
Lindsay	43	47
Peterborough	247	225
Port Hope	28	35
Trenton	25	34

Source: Appendix Table 58

Peterborough and Belleville had the largest numbers of residential starts and completions in the Region in 1966, comparing urban centres of population 5,000+. Work was commenced on 247 units in Peterborough - an increase over the 1961 total, but far short of the 1964 level. The number of dwelling units completed was well below the 1961 level, as well as the level existing in 1964 and 1965. A similar trend can be observed in Belleville. The number of units started and completed suffered a notable decline in Trenton between 1961 and 1966, while residential construction activity was generally unimpressive in most urban centres. One substantial explanation for the few starts in 1965 and 1966 is the factor of tighter financial conditions still prevailing in the general economy, regulated by higher mortgage rates. Construction is usually the first sector to anticipate lower rates of economic activity.

The most dwelling unit completions in the Region between 1961 and 1966 were made in Peterborough, although they were few relative to population growth during this period. Much of this growth, however, is attributable to a change in area between the two censuses. The city's ten new

residential dwellings for every 67 persons compares with ten for every 16 people in Belleville (where there was, however, no change in area). The practical utility of the table below is modified by the fact that each centre's existing stock of housing necessarily influences a municipality's annual rate of home building.

Dwelling Completions and Population Increases, Centres of 5,000 Population and Over, Lake Ontario Region, 1961 and 1966.

	<u>Dwelling Completions 1966/1961</u>	<u>(a) to (b)¹ Ratio</u>	<u>Population Increase 1966/1961</u>
Belleville	1,320	10:16	2,130
Bowmanville	369	10:30	1,116
Cobourg	360	10:24	878
Lindsay	276	10:25	691
Peterborough	1,350	10:67	8,992
Port Hope	160	10:35	565
Trenton	404	10:14	563
Hamilton (Metro)*		10:25	
St. Catharines (Urban Area)*		10:28	

* Centres not in the Region, but used as comparisons.

1 a = dwelling completions, b = population increase.

Source: Appendix Tables 1 and 58

HOUSING:

1. Types of Dwelling

In the Lake Ontario Region in 1961, the most recent date for which information is available, there were about 90,450 occupied dwellings. This represents an increase of some 21.5 per cent since 1951, compared with 40 per cent in the Province as a whole. By far the most predominant type of dwelling was the single detached home, which accounted for over 80 per cent of the total. Approximately 10 per cent of all dwellings were apartments or flats, a proportion, half that which existed in the Province, and constituted a decline from the 1951 figure of 13 per cent.

The county of Haliburton had the greatest proportion of single detached homes, 93 per cent, while Hastings had the highest percentage of apartments or flats, 13 per cent. Of the larger centres in the Region, the greatest proportion of single detached homes was found in Peterborough (76 per cent), followed by Bowmanville and Lindsay. Only in Belleville and Trenton did the proportion of flats and apartments exceed the provincial proportion of 19.8 per cent.

2. Tenure

The proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in the Region amounted to approximately 74 per cent in 1961, slightly surpassing the provincial level of 70.5 per cent. Between 1951 and 1961, however, the number of owner-occupied homes in the Region rose by only 26 per cent compared to an increase of 41 per cent in the Province, while increases in the number of rented dwellings were 11 per cent and 34 per cent, respectively. Bowmanville had relatively more owner-occupied dwellings than any other large centre in the Region, 78 per cent in 1961, while Trenton had the lowest proportion, 55 per cent.

3. Condition of Dwellings

Of the occupied dwellings in the Region, only 69 per cent were reported to be in good condition, compared with 76 per cent in the Province. The proportion of homes in good condition ranged from 74 per cent in Durham down to 61 per cent in Victoria. Among the large centres, the range was from 77 per cent in Cobourg down to 56 per cent in Lindsay. Approximately 6.5 per cent of the dwellings in the Region were in need of major repairs and 24 per cent in need of minor repairs, compared with the rather lower levels of 4.5 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively, in the Province. Lindsay possessed the largest proportion of homes in need of major repairs, about 10 per cent and Port Hope the lowest, under three per cent.

4. Government Activity in Housing

During the last three years the Ontario Housing Corporation has played an increasingly active role in the Region and five surveys of need have been completed. In all cases, except one, no Ontario Housing had previously been constructed, and an effective demand for low rental accommodation was found in the five municipalities concerned. The surveys recommend that housing should be provided as follows: eight family units in Dysart et al, 14 senior citizen units in Bowmanville and six senior citizen units in Brighton. Recently formal resolutions requesting such housing in Dysart et al and Brighton have been passed.

The rental housing situation is most inadequate in Port Hope, where there is an acute shortage of this type of accommodation for all types of families and all income levels, particularly middle-income. This problem is likely to assume even greater significance with the possibility of industrial expansion in this town. A request has now been made for 11 family and 11 senior citizen housing units.

Lindsay has been the scene of a considerable amount of rental housing activity. Part of the demand revealed by the survey will be satisfied by 27 family units nearing completion and by 16 senior citizen units under development by the Canadian Legion. The Legion also has sufficient land for about 50 units, and plans to construct an additional 30 at a

later date. The provision of 14 family units is therefore recommended and a contract has been awarded for three of these. The survey also indicates the need to undertake a land assembly programme for the development of a minimum of 100 lots. This would provide serviced land for dwellings under the H.O.M.E.¹ plan as well as for Ontario Housing rental units.

Other surveys are at present under way in Peterborough, Belleville and Picton. In Peterborough, during the last year a request for 150 family units has been made, a contract for 11 units awarded, and a further request for 47 units made. A contract for 37 senior citizen units has also been awarded in Belleville.

1. Home Ownership Made Easy. (Administered by the Ontario Housing Corporation)

CHAPTER V

WATER RESOURCES

WATER - THE RESOURCE:

Lake Ontario together with numerous lakes and rivers, provides the Region with a variety of water sources. Many of these not only supply water for domestic purposes and industrial processes, but are also used for recreational activities; for example, the northern lake area is used mainly for cottages and associated leisure pursuits, and the Trent Waterway is important for boating. At the same time, however, such water bodies are the recipients of waste drainage from the built-up areas and pollution problems are common. Poor water conditions may endanger health, produce odours and unsightliness impairing the natural surroundings, and detract from the recreational value of the water resources. Water is significant as a power resource in the southern part of the Region. The greatest concentration of hydro-electric generating stations occurs on the Trent River between Trenton and Heely Falls, the latter having a station of over 100,000 kilowatt capacity. In addition, power is generated on the Otonabee River, north of Peterborough.

WATER SUPPLY:

Apart from Lake Ontario and the Bay of Quinte, some of the major sources of supply to the larger centres in the Region are the Trent, Scugog and Otonabee Rivers. A number of villages, including Newcastle, Frankford, Stirling and Tweed, receive ground water supplies, while Brighton and Colborne obtain their water from springs. Although ground water supplies do not always need purification, they are frequently threatened by contamination from unsatisfactory sewage systems. Treatment is, therefore, sometimes necessary; for example, supplies from this source to the municipality of Madoc are chlorinated. Water extracted from the lakes, rivers and springs in the Region is polluted to varying degrees and treatment is required in each case. Of the Region's 119 municipalities, 21 have water treatment plants.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL:

The Ontario Water Resources Commission has financed the construction of, and has operated, eight sewage treatment plants during the last five years, including those at Brighton, Trenton, Belleville, Lindsay and Stirling. The total number of places in possession of a plant, however, is as low as 19. Further, in several instances, the type of treatment is primary, which reduces organic pollutants by only about 50 per cent.

In order to meet their particular requirements eleven municipalities, such as Ennismore, Smith, Thurlow and Woodville have had septic tank by-laws approved as amendments to their statutory by-law in force under The Public Health Act. The Ontario Water Resources Commission plans to continue its policy of inspection of sanitary and industrial waste installations and financial support of municipalities, to promote the optimum use of the Region's natural water resources.

WATER POLLUTION PROBLEMS:

Water problems are evident throughout a considerable part of the Region, particularly along the more urbanized and industrialized Lake Ontario shoreline. In the northern lake districts pollution tends to be confined primarily to the vicinity of urban centres which do not have municipal sewage treatment. Some of the more southerly lakes and rivers, however, suffer from natural pollution. The main problem areas are the Bay of Quinte, Rice Lake, Lake Scugog and Moira Lake, where the matter causing greatest concern is excessive algae growth. This condition is due in part to the type of watershed, the shape and depth of the water bodies, and the amount of circulation. Pollution of this nature has resulted in some interference with municipal water supplies and recreational activities.

The municipal water supply in Belleville, Bowmanville, Hastings and Trenton has been affected intermittently by algae problems. In addition, pollution from waste drainage is experienced in Deseronto, but municipal sewage works are being planned to resolve this. In the other cases, the problems are likely to be alleviated by extending the degree of treatment at the water works. For instance, at present, only screening and chlorination are provided in the village of Hastings, and further treatment will be supplied when finances permit.

The level of pollution has necessitated restrictions on swimming in Lake Ontario at Cobourg, and in the Bay of Quinte in the vicinity of Trenton. The need for these restrictions will be removed by the proposed provincial sewage works plan in the former town, and by the municipal pollution control programme in the latter. The Tweed and Peterborough areas have also been subject to similar restrictions; however, a municipal programme of pollution control will reduce the danger in the latter.

The Ontario Water Resources Commission has carried out water pollution surveys in 39 municipalities throughout the Region during the last five years. As far as further developments are concerned, it is presently engaged in research into the cause and possible control of algae in the water. Also, the Ontario Water Resources Commission and municipalities in the Belleville-Trenton area are negotiating for a water supply scheme involving the construction of a water intake to Lake Ontario and the abandonment of the existing one which draws from the Bay of Quinte.

CHAPTER VI

TERTIARY INDUSTRIES

As is the case in most advanced economies, the tertiary industry component of the labour force in the Region is increasing in significance. Between 1951 and 1961, this sector's share of the provincial labour force increased from 46 per cent to 55 per cent. Even more marked is the trend within the Lake Ontario Region, where the comparative increase was from 39 to 50 per cent over the same period. A society with increasing standards of living, more sophisticated education, more efficient techniques of production and related increases in leisure time, is bound to become evermore reliant on the service sector of the economy.

TRANSPORTATION:

1. Road Transport

Much of the increasing mobility of people, resources and goods can be attributed to the improved highway system and the greater usage of highways by both commercial and private vehicles. The number of licensed vehicles in the Province increased by 55 per cent in the decade prior to 1965. In the Lake Ontario Region alone, 131,000 vehicles were registered in 1965, an increase of 43 per cent over the 1955 figure. In 1965 there was one passenger car for every 3.3 persons in the Region.

A major spatial reorganization of economic activity can be attributed almost directly to this increased mobility. The decline of the small urban service centre and the corresponding expansion of certain strategically located larger centres is a function of the increased ability of the individual to travel to the larger centres by automobile. Similarly, the increased capacity and efficiency of truck transport affords manufacturing and agricultural activities an ever increasing freedom in the choice of location.

As a good road system is vital to the economy, policies concerning road construction and routing have a far reaching influence on the pattern of economic development. Cities such as Peterborough and Lindsay are serviced by two-lane highways and lack the impetus of freeway access to Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. They may thus be less able to achieve the dominance required of a regional node than centres further south, close to Highway 401. Already manufacturing activities are being attracted to the lake shore rather than to more northerly areas. The construction of a four-lane highway linking Toronto and Peterborough would make the latter city more attractive to economic activity. Such a highway would also stimulate the tourist industry in the northern part of the Lake Ontario Region which at present competes with the

FIG. 25—HIGHWAYS

— MACDONALD — CARTIER FREEWAY
— OTHER MAJOR HIGHWAYS



Georgian Bay Region. The latter Region already has freeway access to Toronto via Highway 400. The Ontario Department of Highways is currently involved in a study of the highway requirements in the Peterborough area.

Of the \$14 million spent in highway construction within the Region in 1966, the county of Hastings received the greatest expenditure, \$4.2 million. Much of the highway construction and improvement in the Region during the 1966 and 1967 period has concentrated on improving access roads centred on both the City of Peterborough and the urban areas of Belleville and Trenton.

In 1967 the Bay of Quinte Skyway was opened providing a high quality road linking Prince Edward County with Deseronto and Highway 401. This provides direct access for cement and limestone trucks serving the port and cement processing works at Picton.

In order to attract tourists to Prince Edward County from Highway 401, the replacement of the Glenora ferry with a bridge would be advantageous. Tourists could then travel an interesting route parallel to the freeway via Highway 33, along which are located a number of provincial parks and historic sites.

2. Railroad Transport

The Region is served by a network of railways operated by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies. Three focal points in the rail system are Lindsay, Peterborough and Belleville, the latter being situated on the major rail link between Toronto and Montreal. Express freight services are available in most major centres, even in those not on a railroad. (Such centres have road transport extensions of the express freight service.) Piggy-back facilities are located at Bowmanville, Peterborough and Belleville.

3. Air Transport

No major airlines serve the Region. A number of airports located throughout the area, however, serve commercial, recreational or instructional needs. Of considerable importance to the Region is the R.C.A.F. Base at Trenton where operations stimulate economic activity in the surrounding area.

4. Water Transport

This form of transport has become increasingly concerned with the movement of bulk shipments over relatively long hauls, rather than with local supplies of final goods. In the Lake Ontario Region, water transport activity is based on the ports of Picton, Belleville and Cobourg, although port facilities do exist at both Port Hope and Trenton.

FIG. 26 — RAILWAYS, PORTS, AIRPORTS, CANALS

- ⊛ ARMED FORCES AIR BASE
- △ AIRSTRIPO R SEAPLANE BASE
- ▲ PORT
- TRENT CANAL

- RAILWAYS
- FREIGHT
- + + + PASSENGER & FREIGHT
- C.N. CANADIAN NATIONAL
- C.P. CANADIAN PACIFIC
- C.N. PIGGY BACK POINTS



Picton emerges as the most significant port with a growth in cargo tons handled from 200,000 in 1955 to over one million in 1965. Iron ore mined at Marmora is routed through Picton, the bulk of this mineral being shipped to Buffalo. Other exports of note from Picton originate from the limestone mining and the related cement industry both of which operate at a number of locations in the southeastern portion of the Region. Coal, mostly from U.S.A. ports, is unloaded at Picton, presumably bound for nearby cement works. Total activity at the port of Belleville has declined from 466,000 tons to 337,000 tons over the 1955-1965 period. Coal is unloaded, while cement is loaded at this port. Activity at Cobourg, mainly discharging of petroleum products, is increasing and reached a total of 158,000 tons in 1965.

POWER AND GAS DISTRIBUTION:

Major electrical transmission lines linking generating stations along the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers with Ontario's "Golden Horseshoe", pass through the Region. In 1966 the Region was well supplied with power distribution lines and few rural areas remained unserved. The task of providing electric power to meet the demands of a major urban industrial expansion would not be a difficult undertaking.

The availability of gas is almost entirely restricted to the southern part of the Region, although Consumers' Gas Company distribution lines do feed Lindsay and Peterborough. A major gas transmission line operated by Trans-Canada Gas Pipelines Ltd. passes through the southern fringe of the Region, supplying gas which is distributed locally by Lakeland Natural Gas Company for consumer and industrial use.

TRADE AND FINANCE:

1. Wholesaling

The wholesale trade in the Lake Ontario Region increased from \$95 million in 1951 to \$138 million in 1961. Over this same period a change in the distribution of wholesaling occurred within the Region. The two dominant wholesaling counties, Hastings and Peterborough, saw their shares in the Region's total activity decline - in Hastings, from 49 to 39 per cent and in Peterborough, from 28 to 22 per cent. Similar declines in the shares of regional activity occurred in the major urban centres in these two counties, Belleville and Peterborough. By way of contrast, the more westerly counties of Durham, Northumberland and Victoria have captured larger shares of the Region's total wholesaling activity. The rapid increase in Durham's share, from one to 11 per cent is noteworthy. This is probably explained by the recent development of manufacturing along Highway 2.

FIG. 27 — ENERGY

- TRANS-CANADA PIPELINES LTD. GAS TRANSMISSION LINES AND STATIONS
- LAKELAND NATURAL GAS CO. TRANSMISSION LINES AND STATIONS
- CONSUMER'S GAS CO. TRANSMISSION LINES AND STATIONS
- MAJOR ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION LINES
- HYDRO-ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION



2. Retailing

Some 60 per cent of the retailing activity in the Region, as measured by value of sales, was centred on the larger urban areas in the counties of Hastings and Peterborough. Belleville would seem to be asserting some dominance as its share of the Region's retail trade increased from 10 to 16 per cent over the 1955-1965 period. Over the same period, the City of Peterborough did not experience an increase comparable with that of Belleville, but during the 1960's it has consistently increased its share of the Region's retailing, and in 1966 accounted for 22 per cent of regional sales.

The shares of both Durham and Prince Edward Counties declined, a trend which probably reflects a movement of retail customers to nearby larger centres such as Oshawa, Belleville and Trenton.

Gerald Hodge, in a report entitled, The Identification of Growth Poles in Eastern Ontario, has carried out an analysis of growth or decline in urban centres in the Region:

"Among the 80 incorporated centres of the Region¹ the rate of growth in retail and commercial establishments during the 1951 - 1961 decade was less than four per cent. This low rate of increase is attributable in large part both to considerable decline in many small centres and changing merchandising and shopping patterns which emphasize larger units in larger centres. Neither small nor large centres are increasing their share of retail and commercial development as fast as medium-sized centres."²

Although the above report does not illustrate the foregoing with examples from the Lake Ontario Region, the trends in retail sales for centres in the Region between 1951 and 1961 will justify the application of the above statement to Lake Ontario. Within the Region, the smaller centres (having less than 8,000 persons) conform to Hodge's observation. Their shares in the Region's retailing have declined. Centres such as Peterborough, Belleville, Trenton, Cobourg and Bowmanville may be classed as 'medium sized' and all captured greater shares of the Region's sales over the period. Hodge's 'large' category, typified by Ottawa and Kingston, is not represented in the Lake Ontario Region. Lindsay and Port Hope, although 'medium sized', had decreasing shares and do not conform to the trend as outlined above; however, these centres are close to the lower limit of the medium-sized category.

3. Financial Institutions

Most urban centres offer banking services and, as one would expect, the larger centres attract a concentration of bank branches. Peterborough

1. This includes the economic regions of Lake Ontario and Eastern Ontario.

2. Hodge, op. cit., p. 35-36.

has 11 branches, while Cobourg, Trenton and Belleville have five, six and nine branches, respectively.

In addition to the banks, trust and loan companies offer banking facilities. Two such institutions are located in both Belleville and Peterborough, as well as one in each of Lindsay and Port Hope.

Clearing house operations are carried out in Peterborough. A summary of this activity is presented below.

Cheques Cashed Against Individual Accounts,
Peterborough and Province, 1956, 1961 and 1966.

	<u>Peterborough</u> (\$000's)	<u>Province</u> (\$000's)	<u>Peterborough as a percent of Province</u> (%)
1956	515,641	87,963,870	0.59
1961	566,260	139,993,124	0.40
1966	1,071,951	244,285,748	0.44

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Cheques Cleared in Clearing Centres, 1956, 1961 and 1966.

One billion dollars in cheques were cashed against individual accounts at Peterborough in 1966, almost double the amount cleared in 1961. Peterborough's share in the total clearing activity of the Province, however, declined from 0.59 per cent in 1956 to 0.44 per cent in 1966. Apart from the clearing houses in Peterborough, few other higher order financial functions are carried out within the Lake Ontario Region. This may be explained by the Region's proximity to the financial entrepôt of Toronto, as well as to the absence of a centre large enough to sustain such functions as company head offices or main offices in finance, insurance and brokerage companies.

EDUCATION:

The people of the Region are somewhat less educated on the average than their counterparts in the Province. This shortcoming is especially evident in the higher levels of education. Newly established institutions such as Trent University and the new community colleges should alleviate the opportunity gap previously existing in the Region.

In 1966, 68,710 pupils were enrolled for elementary education, while secondary instruction was offered to 25,472 pupils. There were 3,656

full-time teachers responsible for these pupils, resulting in a regional teacher-pupil ratio similar to the one applying within Ontario as a whole. In the secondary schools, the majority of students lean towards arts and science, with the business and commerce subjects and science, technology and trade disciplines following in importance.

Enrolment in Ontario Manpower Retraining Programme
Lake Ontario Region, 1966

	<u>Belleville</u>	<u>Peterborough</u>
Academic Upgrading	96	46
Skill Training	-	38
Commercial Training	31	77
Total	127	161

Source: Ontario Department of Education, Report of the Minister, 1966

Post-secondary education is provided in the Region by Trent University and an Ontario Teachers' College, both situated in Peterborough. Enrolment at Trent University numbered 513 in the 1966-1967 academic year while the Peterborough Teachers' College accommodated 396 students in the same year. In addition two colleges of Applied Arts and Technology (community colleges) have recently opened their doors to students, one in Peterborough and the other in Belleville. A third community college is to be opened soon in Oshawa to serve the southwestern part of the Region. Adult education, administered by the Ontario Manpower Retraining Programme, is available at centres in Belleville and Peterborough and satellite centres in Bancroft and Cloyne. In addition, the Region has five private trade schools offering courses mainly in business and office practice.

Trade Schools, Lake Ontario Region, 1966

	<u>Private</u> <u>Trade Schools</u> (No.)	<u>Courses Offered</u>
Belleville	1	Business and Office Practice
Cobourg	1	Business and Office Practice
Deseronto	1	Business and Office Practice
		Electricity or Electronics
Peterborough	1	Business and Office Practice
Trenton	1	Welding, Electric and Gas.

Source: Ontario Department of Education, Report of the Minister, 1966.

Five centres with populations of 10,000 or more possess free municipal public libraries, while Victoria County has a county co-operative.

Public Libraries, Lake Ontario Region, 1966

	<u>Volumes</u> (No.)	<u>Registered Borrowers</u> (No.)	<u>Circulation All Items</u> (No.)	<u>Total Expenditure*</u> (\$)	<u>Expenditure Per Capita</u> (\$)
Belleville	76,688	13,018	404,667	116,994	3.56
Cobourg	14,343	3,652	62,246	28,868	2.59
Haliburton County	9,000	780	30,149	11,375	1.40
Lindsay	17,500	5,010	66,788	16,291	1.37
Peter- borough	634,897	17,635	617,262	153,200	2.94
Trenton	33,247	7,818	143,279	24,278	1.72
Province					3.37**

*Expenditure includes both capital and operational costs.

**The average for all library boards in Ontario.

Source: Ontario Department of Education, Report of the Minister, 1966.

HOSPITAL SERVICES:

For planning purposes the Ontario Hospital Services Commission assesses the adequacy of hospital accommodation by using a norm of five beds designated for active treatment care per 1,000 population. A 1967 Survey by the Commission revealed the following hospital bed situation in the Region:

Bed availability in Haliburton, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Prince Edward and Durham is considerably below the five per thousand required to give adequate service. The situation in Peterborough County with 5.9 beds per 1,000 is satisfactory. It must be remembered that larger centres are often given more beds than their own populations would require as such centres are called upon to cover the deficiencies of rural areas. In addition, greater specialization in care can be provided by the centralized hospital facility. In this way the deficiency in Durham, and Lennox and Addington is covered by facilities in Oshawa and Kingston, respectively.

The statistics do indicate, however, a serious deficiency in Hastings County. This situation should be relieved by 1972 as approval has been given for expansion of bed capacity at the Trenton Memorial and Belleville General Hospitals.

Hospital Bed Situation, Lake Ontario Region, 1967

	<u>Active Treatment Beds</u>	<u>Active Treatment Beds Per 1000</u>	<u>Current Bed Deficiency or Surplus*</u>
Durham	165	3.7	+ 22
Haliburton	20	2.6	- 6
Hastings	416	4.4	- 199
Lennox and Addington	70	2.8	-
Northumberland	162	3.6	- 4
Peterborough	480	5.9	- 6
Prince Edward	75	3.5	+ 8
Victoria	157	5.1	- 31
Region	1,545	4.4	- 216

* Includes shortages or excesses in chronic treatment beds.

Source: Ontario Hospital Services Commission, Special Tabulation.

MUNICIPAL FINANCE:

The bulk of municipal revenue derives from the local property tax. The level of taxation is thus dependent on the amount for which local property is assessed, yet each municipality employs different assessment practices and assesses at a different proportion of market value. Therefore, for purposes of comparison among municipalities, some common base must be used. This is accomplished by the use of the equalization factor. The Province of Ontario is attempting to establish 30 per cent of market value as the common rate of assessment. In order to arrive at comparable assessment figures among municipalities the following compilation is necessary:

$$\frac{\text{Assessment}}{\text{Equalization Factor}} \times 30 = \text{Equalized Assessment}$$

A measure of the strength of a municipality's financial position may be obtained from financial indicators such as the residential:commercial assessment ratio, per capita assessment, per capita taxation, per capita debenture debt, revenue from provincial sources as a percentage of total revenue and total per capita expenditure. Each measure should not be considered in isolation but in conjunction with all other measures in order to provide a total picture.

Certain general patterns may be expected to emerge from these indicators. The rural municipality with very sparse settlement and with a very high residential:commercial ratio will tend to have high per capita taxation, debenture debt and expenditure, and will depend on a relatively high

rate of subsidy from the Province. The townships in Haliburton fit this pattern very well, indicating a weak financial situation. In general most rural municipalities tend to have high residential:commercial ratios, considerable provincial assistance and a relatively low per capita debenture debt.

The rural municipality on the fringe of a large urban concentration is often forced to absorb urban expansion in the form of residential land use. Young families with children to be educated often constitute the majority of occupants in such residential expansion. Heavy municipal expenditures to service the new development become necessary and a weakening financial situation frequently arises. The residential:commercial ratio is made less favourable as a tax base by the excessive residential (often low-value) expansion. Revenue from provincial sources is usually already greater than 50 per cent yet per capita expenditure is immediately inflated. This results in greater borrowing and hence a higher per capita debenture debt. Taxation in this situation is subject to an upward pressure. There is sometimes a temptation to avoid such financial problems by merely ignoring the necessity of providing adequate servicing but this is an unsatisfactory solution to the problem. Townships where the financial situation has been weakened by urban spill-over may be illustrated by the statistics of Cartwright, Clarke and Darlington lying in the shadow of expanding Oshawa, or Smith and Ennismore, which are absorbing some of Peterborough's expansion (see Appendix Table 71).

The larger urban municipalities are characterized by more favourable residential:commercial ratios, higher per capita assessment, taxation, expenditure and debenture debt, while provincial revenue usually forms a smaller portion of total revenue. This pattern is well illustrated in the City of Peterborough.

One unfortunate by-product of municipal financing as it now exists in Ontario is the need for the individual municipality to compete for industrial or commercial development to provide a better tax base. This may not be an ideal way in which to organize regional land use. Industrial development tends to become dispersed, a situation usually contributing to lower efficiency both in the operations of manufacturing concerns and in the provision of service industries.

RECREATION AND TOURIST ACTIVITY:

1. Introduction

In recent years substantial increases in real income, leisure, geographic mobility and urbanization have been attained by the population of North America. These factors largely determine the level of demand for recreational services and facilities, the pressure to which existing facilities in vacation areas are subjected, and the future prospects of the tourist industry. In Ontario the tourist and recreation industry has expanded to the point where it generates about 10 per cent of the gross provincial product.¹ This growth is of particular significance for the Lake Ontario Region which is located within easy reach of the most highly urbanized part of the Province, and in which tourist activity already constitutes an important source of income and employment.

Indicators of Activity in the Recreation Industry,
Lake Ontario Region, 1961

<u>County</u>	<u>No. employed in Personal Service Industries</u>	<u>Per Cent of Total Employed Labour Force</u> (%)	<u>Receipts of Tourist Accommodation Establish- ments</u> (\$'000)	<u>Receipts of Tourist Accommodation Establishments as Per Cent of Total Receipts of Service Industries</u> (%)
Durham	743	5.5	828	23.0
Haliburton	469	16.1	1,298	51.4
Hastings	1,977	6.1	3,084	25.9
Lennox and Addington	459	6.1	577	30.7
Northumber- land	924	6.4	1,110	29.8
Peterborough	2,095	7.8	2,899	22.5
Prince Edward	410	5.8	173	12.0
Victoria	763	7.4	1,399	31.8
Region	7,840	6.8	11,368	27.5

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Census of Canada, Service Trades, 1961.

1. Ontario Economic Council, Ontario Tourist Industry, 1965.

In 1961, 7,840 people in the Lake Ontario Region, representing 6.8 per cent of the Region's labour force, were classified as workers in personal services industries, a category which approximately corresponds to recreation services. In the same year, the receipts of the Region's tourist accommodation establishments totalled \$11.4 million, 28 per cent of service industry revenue. The impact of recreational spending is felt by many other components of the service sector, specifically camp sites, marinas, ski centres, stores, gas stations and restaurants. The importance of such spending to the regional economy could be measured even more accurately by gauging the "multiplier effect" of each type of spending. This technique reveals the way in which the initial expenditure by the tourist creates further spending by the service entrepreneur thereby generating a cumulative process of income and employment growth.¹

Although this study does not attempt to measure multiplier effects, current and predicted trends in the factors determining the demand for and supply of recreation facilities will be discussed. It is also the aim to identify some of the problems of recreation facility provision within the Region.

2. The Demand for Recreational Facilities

(a) Population Pressure

The population of the Lake Ontario Region expanded by some 15 per cent in the decade 1956 to 1966 reaching a total of 350,000 by 1966. Projections place the Region's population at 572,000 by 1986. This general growth, together with increasing urbanization within the Region assures a substantial and increasing local demand for recreational land and facilities.

Local demand alone, however, employs only part of the capacity of the industry and contributes little to the filling of the approximately 1,200 tourist accommodation establishments (excluding camp grounds) in the Region. The population which resides outside the borders of the Region, constitutes an important element of tourist demand, if only for the fact that visitors to the Region are more completely dependent on tourist facilities. Some 3.4 million people live in the economic regions immediately adjacent to the Lake Ontario Region. To the west lies the densely settled urban area of Metropolitan Toronto which generates a need for nearby recreational areas in which the urban dweller can escape to the rural or wilderness environment. Additional demand is created by the remainder of southern Ontario and the Northeastern United States.

(b) Access

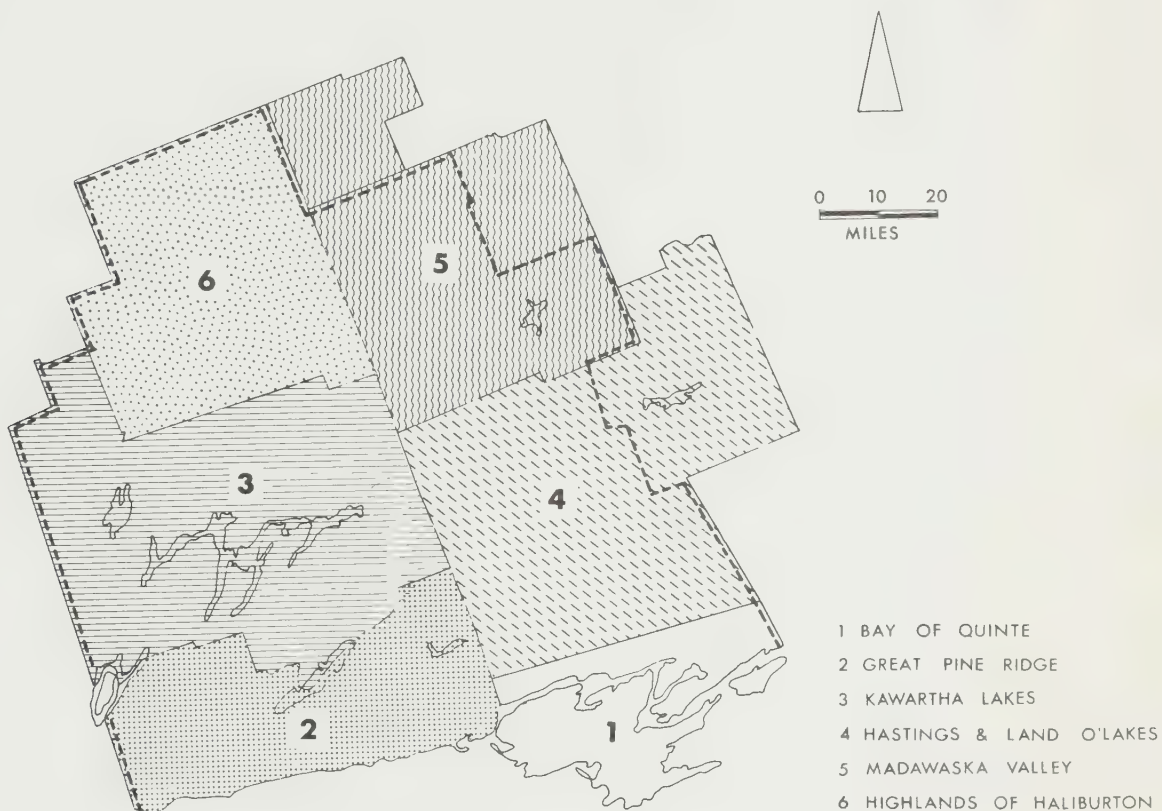
The more distant elements of the Lake Ontario Region's tourist market are able to exercise their importance largely because of the Region's strategic

1. A special study aimed at measuring this impact with regard to provincial park users is being prepared within the Regional Development Branch, entitled Economic Impact of Provincial Park Location: Bon Echo and Outlet Beach Provincial Parks.

location between Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and its proximity to the international crossing point at the Thousand Islands.

FIG. 28 — LOCATION OF VACATION AREAS

——— ONTARIO VACATION AREA BOUNDARIES
 - - - - - LAKE ONTARIO ECONOMIC REGION



The great increase in tourist mobility in the past decade basically results from mass automobile ownership. For this reason, the quality of the highway system influences the tourist industry far more than does any other transportation consideration. Highways 2 and 7 (the Central Ontario Route of the Trans-Canada Highway), both two-lane, and the MacDonald-Cartier Freeway, form the backbone of the east-west highway system. North-south access within the Region is provided by a number of well developed highways, enhanced by the provision of 39 roadside picnic areas. An extensive system of secondary highways, county and township roads supplements these major highways in providing the transportation infrastructure upon which growth of tourism greatly depends.

For tourists visiting by air, the Region has ten airports, several of which are equipped to handle both land-and water-based aircraft. A great many lakes are suitable for water or ice take-offs and landings. The southern part of the Region is well served by railroads but these have little relevance for tourism as few tourists travel to the Region by rail. An extensive bus service also serves the Region.

The Trent Canal System, a popular tourist attraction in itself, renders the central part of the Region accessible to rapidly growing numbers of boaters.

(c) Origin of Vacationers

A 1964 Department of Highways study of the places of origin of visitors to the Lake Ontario Region provides insight into the exact composition of the Region's recreation market. The dominant position of Toronto in all categories of tourist demand throughout the Region, together with the impact of the City of Peterborough on demand in Northumberland and Peterborough Counties, illustrates the importance of urban concentrations. Predictably, distance from home proved to be an important variable in the choice of vacation areas; Toronto's influence was least in Eastern Lake Ontario and the Lakeland of Renfrew, whereas it was in the east that the largest proportion of visitors from the Ottawa area was found. With the exception of cottage owners, the shorter the duration of the vacationers' visit, the more marked was the influence of the distance factor. For example, day visitors to provincial parks tended to originate in the areas adjacent to the park. On the other hand, guests at commercial resorts visited the Region on relatively extended vacations, and the fact that a large proportion of these guests were American indicates that the longer the duration of the vacation, the farther tourists are willing to travel.

Cottagers making a number of weekend trips as well as spending extended vacation periods in the Region tend to minimize their travelling distance where possible. This is demonstrated by the concentration of Toronto-based cottage owners in the western part of the Region and Kingston-based owners in the eastern portion.

3. Recreational Attractions Offered by the Region

The attractiveness of any area to the tourist or recreation seeker often is found in the natural landscape, be it topography, flora or fauna. In some areas man's use of these resources can also be of interest to the tourist. Another attraction can be seen in relics which provide an insight into a Region's history. Finally, these attractions need to be supplemented by the development of facilities such as accommodation, restaurants, marinas, information centres and sporting opportunities.

(a) Topography and Geology

The topography of the Great Pine Ridge, which slopes upward from Lake Ontario in a series of rolling hills as high as 950 feet above the level

of the Lake has made Durham and Northumberland Counties the focus of skiing developments in the Region. These slopes, the rolling hills of Haliburton, the sand beaches along Lake Ontario and parts of the Trent Canal System, along with numerous waterfalls, provide the scenery which is such an important part of a tourist region's appeal.

Some tourists find the geology of the Region particularly interesting. The many examples of coral fossils to be found on the shore of Lake Ontario near Port Hope and Cobourg, and in the area around Crowe Bridge on the Crowe River, and various "balancing rocks" in the Kawarthas are noteworthy tourist attractions. The Hastings and Land O'Lakes Area, particularly Bancroft, is renowned for its mineral deposits, and for its ores and rocks, many of which are much sought after by gem collectors.

(b) Hunting and Fishing

The entire Region provides varied and excellent opportunities for hunters and fishermen. Waterfowl and small game abound, while deer, elk and bear are found in the northern areas. The large quantities of bass, pike, walleye, trout, muskellunge and other species taken from the lakes and streams, along with the smelt run during the spring on the Lake Ontario shore, also attract large numbers of vacationers. The importance of wildlife can be appreciated through the findings of a 1965 Department of Tourism and Information survey¹ which revealed that a significant proportion of vacationers visiting the Region did so primarily to fish. This proportion was as high as 54 per cent in the Kawartha Lakes Vacation Area.

(c) History

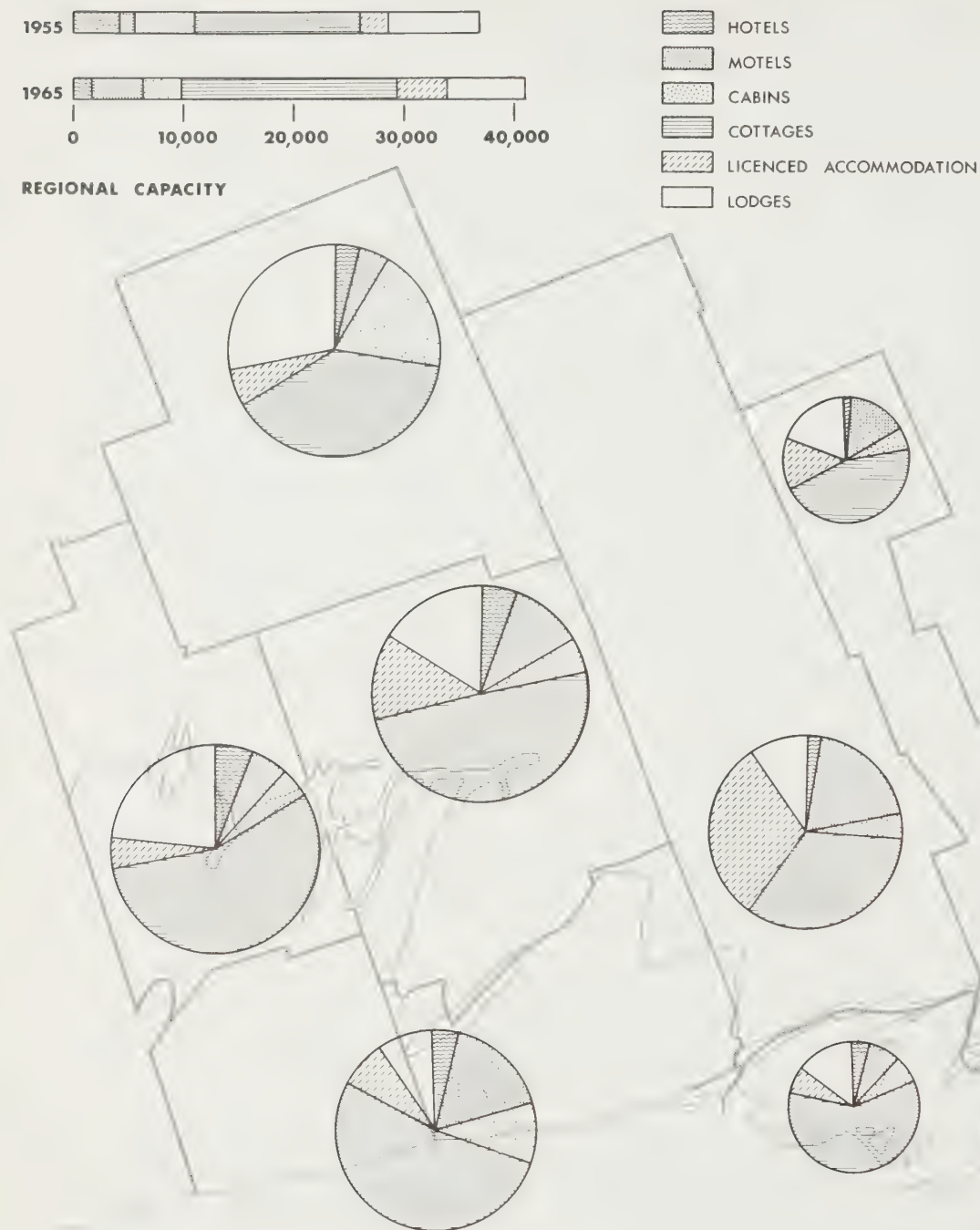
The abundance of historic sites in the Lake Ontario Region figures significantly in the decisions of many vacationers to visit the area.

Tourists appear to find attractions of pre-historic origin particularly compelling. Chief among these is Serpent Mounds Provincial Park, near Keene, Peterborough County. The Park which derives its name from the burial mounds, the largest of which was built in the shape of a serpent by the Hopewellian Indians about two millenia ago, attracted 143,000 day visitors in 1965, a figure which represents a 93 per cent increase over the 1960 attendance. Among other evidences of pre-European Indian habitation which attract tourist interest are rock carvings, or petroglyphs, particularly those found near Nephton, northeast of Peterborough.

Tourists are also attracted by the numerous historic sites used by early explorers, the United Empire Loyalists and the Huron and Iroquois Indians. A number of centres such as Grafton, Bowmanville, Belleville and Adolphustown display relics in museums which draw tourists interested in early Canadiana.

1. Ontario Department of Tourism and Information, Reception Centre Survey, 1965.

FIG. 29 — LODGING CAPACITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION, 1965



(d) Science, Architecture, Technology

Modern science and architecture complement the contribution of history in attracting tourists to the Region. The imaginative architecture of Peterborough's Trent University matches the university's youthfulness and exemplifies the attraction provided by the design of contemporary public buildings. The Smithfield Experimental Station and a number of manufacturing plants such as the Cheddar Cheese Factory in Warkworth offer guided tours of their operations. A final and most popular technological tourist attraction is the Peterborough Hydraulic Lift Lock, whose 65-foot lift is the highest in the world.

(e) Accommodation

Spending on accommodation consumes a large portion of the tourist dollar and the attractiveness of accommodation in an area strongly influences the formation of vacation plans.

Tourist Accommodation Establishments, Lake Ontario Region,
1955 and 1965

	1955		1965		Per Cent Change 1965/1955	
	Estab- lishments (No.)	Total Capacity (No.)	Estab- lishments (No.)	Total Capacity (No.)	Estab- lishments	Total Capacity
Haliburton	214	6,859	200	7,455	- 6.5	8.7
Hastings	189	5,127	174	6,084	- 7.9	18.7
Lennox and Addington	97	2,166	94	2,628	- 3.1	21.3
Northumberland and Durham	238	7,422	189	6,835	-20.6	- 7.9
Peterborough	229	6,545	215	7,844	- 6.1	19.8
Prince Edward	102	2,416	99	2,870	- 2.9	18.8
Victoria	205	6,284	201	7,240	- 2.0	15.2
Region	1,274	36,819	1,172	40,956	- 8.0	11.2

Source: Appendix Table 73.

It has been estimated that the value of investment in tourist accommodation establishments (excluding licensed establishments¹) in the Lake Ontario Region totalled about \$50 million in 1966. In 1965 the Region contained 1,172 establishments accommodating 40,956 persons. Ten years earlier, the Region contained 1,274 tourist accommodation establishments offering

1. These establishments fall under the jurisdiction of the Ontario Liquor Licence Board and no estimates of investment are available.

a total capacity of 36,819. In the decade from 1955 to 1965 every county of the Region increased its tourist lodging capacity despite a significant decline of eight per cent in the number of establishments in operation. The average size of establishment, however, increased by some 20 per cent.

This pattern of development suggests an improvement in the structure of the Region's tourist lodging industry as the new (medium to large size) establishments permit the realization of economies of scale, are generally more professionally operated than small-scale cabin establishments, and are more attractive than aging hotels and lodges. Not surprisingly, it was in these three categories of lodging that decreases over the decade occurred. The number of hotels and, with it, hotel capacity fell by about 60 per cent. All the counties except Haliburton registered significantly smaller total cabin capacities in 1965 than in 1955. The 44 per cent increase in the average size of establishments and the very fact of their survival suggest greater viability on the part of the surviving cabin establishments. While the degree of change was not so great as with the cabin industry, lodges experienced a very similar development in the decade. Commercial cottage establishments in most counties showed modest growth in all three categories. Establishments holding liquor licences increased by 37 per cent in number. The most dynamic and successful of all sectors was that of motels, where numbers and capacity increased by 102 and 162 per cent, respectively.

(f) Tourist Establishment Occupancy

Appendix Table 75 provides an indication of the pressure of demand on existing tourist accommodation. Most types of lodging even in the summer months surveyed have excess capacity. July and August occupancy rates are generally around 70 to 80 per cent; June rates, however, tend to be considerably lower, in the 50 to 60 per cent range. The Hastings and Land O'Lakes, and Madawaska Valley Vacation Areas have generally lower occupancy rates than other areas.

(g) Camping

In recent years camping has gained great popularity and become an increasingly important sector of the recreation industry. There are 178 camp grounds in the Lake Ontario Region, privately or publicly owned, containing 8,366 camp sites. This represents a significant increase above the 1963 figures of 138 camp grounds containing 4,626 camp sites. Even these camping facilities are subject to heavy use. If projections¹ prove accurate, further large increases in the capacity of camping facilities and in their use can be anticipated.

1. Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs, Recreation Tomorrow, p. 33.

Campgrounds, Lake Ontario Region, 1963 and 1967

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1967</u>	
	<u>Camp- grounds</u> (No.)	<u>Camp- sites</u> (No.)	<u>Camp- grounds</u> (No.)	<u>Camp- sites</u> (No)
Haliburton	15	489	18	528
Hastings	21	1,045	37	1,838
Lennox and Addington	7	296	8	555
Northumberland and Durham ¹	25	888	29	1,463
Peterborough	41	959	54	1,654
Prince Edward ²	12	606	14	1,120
Victoria	17	343	18	1,208
Region	138	4,626	178	8,366

1. Ferris Provincial Park, 150 acres, is presently being developed in Northumberland County and will contain campsites.

2. Sandbanks Provincial Park, 1,200 acres, is presently being developed in Prince Edward County and will contain campsites.

Source: Ontario Department of Tourism and Information, Ontario Campsites, 1963 and 1967.

(h) Cottages

While it is difficult to establish with certainty the number of private cottages in the Region, one estimate has placed this number at about 32,200, more than one-sixth the provincial total.

Cottages, Lake Ontario Region, 1963

Durham	938
Haliburton	9,173
Hastings	3,081
Lennox and Addington	1,113
Northumberland	2,590
Peterborough	7,815
Prince Edward	820
Victoria	6,668
Region	32,198

Source: Ontario Department of Highways, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

An analysis of the types of electric power users stresses the importance of cottages to the Region's economy. Non-commercial summer-only customers, usually cottagers, comprise 33 per cent of rural hydro-electric power users in the Region. With the exception of the Lakefield operating area, cottages comprise a progressively greater per cent of rural users the farther north in the Region one moves. Cottagers are more important in the north because the land is less satisfactory for agriculture than in the south and, at the same time, is eminently suited for cottage growth particularly because of its abundance of shoreline. The northern and eastern areas of the Region still offer ample space for cottage building and in the next two decades the number of cottages in the Region will increase to between 36,000 and 55,000.¹ If cottage construction is regulated to ensure adequate building standards and provision of sanitation facilities to prevent pollution, the Region will continue to develop as a highly attractive cottage area.

(i) Children's Summer Camps

In the period from 1960 to 1966, the number of children's summer camps in the Lake Ontario Region was reduced by 22 per cent, but despite this decline the total number of campers has been increasing. It must be assumed that these trends indicate an increase in the capacity of the camps remaining in operation. In 1966, Haliburton had the greatest number of camps (34), which were visited by some 9,000 campers.

Children's Summer Camps, Lake Ontario Region,
1960, 1963 and 1966

	<u>Number of Camps</u>			<u>Estimated Number of Campers</u>		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1966</u>
Haliburton	37	37	34	6,730	8,140	9,180
Hastings	21	15	20	3,820	3,300	5,400
Lennox and Addington	8	6	4	1,460	1,320	1,080
Northumberland and Durham	29	32	23	5,280	7,040	6,210
Peterborough	22	12	9	4,000	2,640	2,430
Prince Edward	10	7	9	1,820	1,540	2,430
Victoria	6	7	5	1,090	1,540	1,350
Region	133	116	104	24,210	25,520	28,080

Source: Ontario Department of Health, Special Tabulation.

1. Ibid., p. 11, 12.

FIG. 30 — PARKS AND PROTECTED AREAS

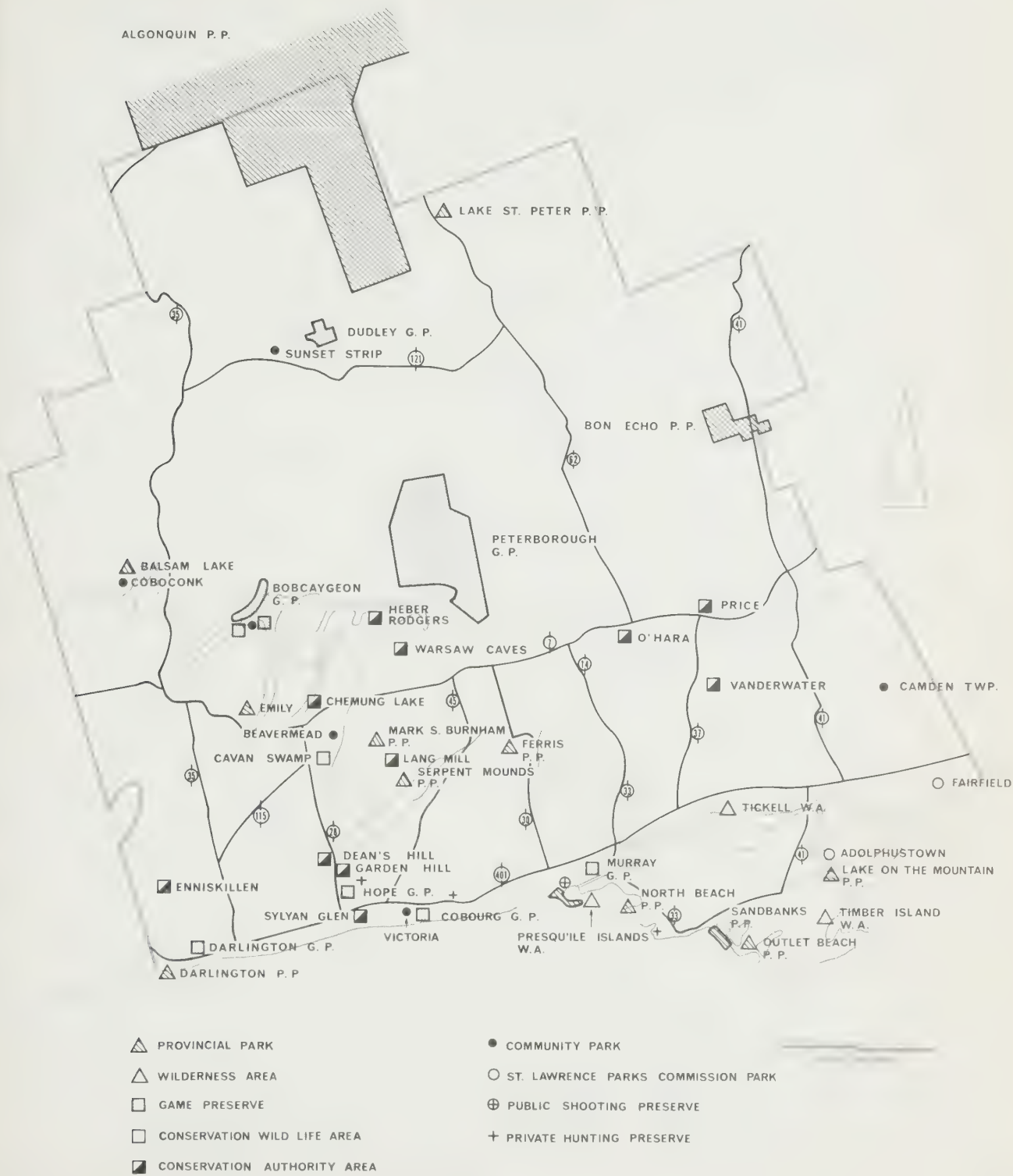


FIG. 31—SELECTED RECREATION FACILITIES



(j) Parks

The Lake Ontario Region contains twelve provincial parks with a total area of 5,857 acres, two St. Lawrence Parks Commission Parks and ten conservation authority parks. In addition, Algonquin Park, the largest of Ontario's provincial parks extends a 144 square mile finger into Haliburton County and the 14,000 acre Bon Echo Provincial Park straddles the border between Lennox and Addington and Frontenac Counties on the eastern edge of the Region. Of the many municipal parks in the Region, six totalling 162 acres, are particularly noteworthy in that they have been established under the provisions of The Parks Assistance Act.¹ The municipalities which have taken advantage of assistance offered by the Act are Peterborough, Bobcaygeon, Cobourg, and the townships of Bexley, Camden East and Dysart et al.

In 1966, 1,266,884 day visitors visited the nine provincial parks in the Region for which attendance records were kept, and of the eight provincial parks which counted the number of campers using their facilities, 107,640 visitors camped one or more nights. In addition, Bon Echo Park received 77,272 day visitors and 18,175 campers, while in 1964 the conservation authority parks played host to 70,000 visitors.

Attendance at parks has increased significantly in recent years. While only moderate growth occurred in the number of overnight campers, the number of day visitors exhibited very impressive growth. For example, the number of day visitors to Serpent Mounds Provincial Park grew from a 1961 total of about 104,700 to 143,000 in 1965 and to Lake St. Peter Provincial Park from 29,400 to 34,900 over the same time span. The Department of Municipal Affairs has predicted that this growth trend will continue. Specifically, it has estimated that in 1986 provincial parks in the Lake Ontario Region and surrounding areas will serve two to three and one half times the 1966 number of day visitors and campers.²

To at least partially accommodate the anticipated increases in park use, the Department of Lands and Forests has set aside 13,864 acres of land in six locations as provincial park reserve areas. Growth in park facilities will constitute an important element in the future expansion of the tourist industry of the Region.

(k) Trent Waterway

A total of 173 marinas serve water borne vacationers for whom the Bay of Quinte, the 15 lakes of the Kawarthas and the Trent Canal offer particularly fine boating.

The Trent Canal, which links Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario (see Figure 26) was visited by about 2,700 watercraft in 1956 and almost 10,600 in 1965.

1. Certain parks may be classed as "approved parks" whereby the provincial government will provide assistance to a municipality undertaking development work on such parks.

2. Ibid., p. 14, 16.

These figures represent an overall increase of about 30 per cent a year for the decade, although more recently this yearly increase has declined to about 10 per cent. While the contribution of the canal to the tourist industry is already very substantial, the Canals Division of the Federal Department of Transport has calculated the canal's capacity to be four times the present level of use.

The canal's traffic and maintenance injected approximately 4.7 million dollars into the economy of the areas adjacent to the canal during the 1965 season.¹ It has been suggested that, because of the multiplier effect (based on a multiplier of 2), this spending generated approximately \$10,000,000 of economic activity. Moreover, spending by landbound tourists who visited the canal because of its technological and scenic interest increases the waterway's economic impact to a level well above that directly attributable to strictly maritime spending.

(1) Events

In the Lake Ontario Region the efforts of organizations which are specifically oriented towards comprehensive recreation development and others which promote specific activities have produced a selection of events which attract tourists with the most diverse interest. Visitors of pastoral inclination can enjoy the many autumn agricultural fairs as well as the Haliburton Autumn Festival of Colour. The Cobourg Highland Games and numerous regattas held during the summer offer more colour and activity to the sports-minded visitor. Among spectator sports few events can match the excitement of the Ontario White Water Championships at Peterborough or the automobile races at Mosport. The latter races are undoubtedly the major sporting events of the Region. Automobile and motorcycle races are held frequently during the summer at the \$400,000 grand prix type track, and the major races of the season have attracted as many as 40,000 spectators.

4. Seasonality of Tourist Activity

One factor severely limiting the economic success of tourism throughout Ontario is the problem of the seasonality of the industry; many enterprises which function near the limit of their capacity during the summer close their doors during the winter because of lack of demand. As a result of having to gain a year's income and a satisfactory return on capital in about six months, entrepreneurs must charge prices well above what they would charge if they and their capital did not lie idle part of the year. Prices inflated to compensate for winter idleness tend to reduce the number of visitors to the Region in the summer, and in this way seasonality weakens the competitiveness of Ontario's tourist industry.

1. Ontario Department of Tourism and Information, Travel Research Bureau, A Short Economic Evaluation of Tourist Boating on the Trent Canal, Report No. 6, p. 1.

The Lake Ontario Region has endeavoured to overcome the limitation of seasonality by developing a winter tourist industry. The Region's 14 skiing establishments providing 35 lifts and tows, constitute the foundation of a vigorous and growing winter recreation industry. The slopes of the Great Pine Ridge and Haliburton provide excellent terrain for skiing and the growing popularity of motorized toboggans is accelerating the growth of this industry. Further development along these lines must be encouraged to help resolve the problem of seasonality which still exists.

5. Municipal Expenditure on Recreation and Community Services

Municipal expenditure on recreation and community services varies widely among municipalities and counties of the Region.

This item of municipal spending does not provide a completely adequate index of the attitudes of municipalities toward recreation, nor of the quality of recreation enjoyed by their citizens, as "Recreation and Community Services" is defined to include cemeteries and market and weight scales as well as community centres and halls, golf course, pools, beaches, arenas, libraries, art galleries and the like. Moreover, small municipalities require less extensive recreation facilities and services because the surrounding rural areas provide ample recreational open space for the citizens and because libraries, art galleries and museums are most commonly found in large urban centres. That a direct correlation exists between municipal population size and density and recreation spending is clearly suggested by the fact that average township spending on recreation is very much lower than the average urban municipality spending.

6. Summary

The Lake Ontario Region bases its tourist appeal on the rural and scenic nature of the resources with which it is endowed; the accent in the Region lies with the pleasant rather than with the flamboyant or spectacular. The success of tourism in the Region has depended in the past, and will probably continue to depend upon the entrepreneurs' ability to develop, particularly for year-round use, the potential of existing resources, and to provide the highest possible quality of such basic facilities as accommodation and dining rooms. As tourist mobility and, with it, the variety of vacation alternatives open to the average tourist increase, so does the need for extensive and sophisticated promotional activity. Given the above infrastructure development and the Region's strategic location with respect to major urban agglomerations, the tourist industry must be recognized as having every great economic potential. Land use, however, must be carefully arranged and controlled in order to preserve the natural appeal of the Region's attractions.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

Over the decade 1956 to 1966 the Region's population increased by 15 per cent, a rate only half that which occurred in the Province. Rapidly declining birth rates and a high incidence of out-migration among the younger age groups suggests that the Region cannot expect any spectacular population expansion in the immediate future. These trends do not apply, however, in the county of Durham which is adjacent to the rapidly expanding urban industrial centre of Oshawa and close to the eastern terminal of the GO commuter railway. The impact of these factors is already evident in the growth of low density residential development and part-time, small-scale farm activity in Durham.

The significance of the Region's various economic sectors has been subject to considerable change, with the tertiary industries assuming increasing importance at the expense of primary and secondary industries. This is a trend which has been occurring at the provincial level in a similar way. The table below demonstrates, using labour force distributed according to industry division, the magnitude of this change as it occurred between 1951 and 1961. The trend identified in this time period has continued up to the present.

Labour Force by Industry as a Percentage of Total Labour Force
Region and Province, 1951 and 1961

		<u>Industries</u>			
		<u>Primary</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>Construction</u>	<u>Tertiary</u>
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Region	1951	22.7	30.6	6.7	39.1
	1961	15.4	26.0	6.4	50.1
Province	1951	13.6	32.6	6.8	46.0
	1961	9.6	26.9	6.4	54.9

Source: Appendix Table 14.

This changing sectoral mix inevitably results in the need for productive resources to be switched from one industry to another. This, in turn, can demand a considerable degree of adaptation on the part of the resources involved. Labour, for instance, must be retrained and relocated; land may have to be shifted from one use to another, usually with considerable disinvestment costs. These readjustments are vital if resources are to be allocated to activities which result in their optimum economic

contribution. This situation is well illustrated in the Region by the agricultural sector. The existence of many less than viable farm units and the high incidence of farm abandonment is reflected in the sharp decline in the proportion of the labour force employed in agriculture. ARDA has taken the initiative in this case by instituting programmes designed to encourage farm consolidation and to prepare the agricultural labour force for relocation into other productive roles. The latter programme involves the retraining of farmers with the assistance of a living allowance during the retraining period. Further problems resulting from the decline of the agricultural sector need careful consideration:

1. What is the most economic use of abandoned farmland?
2. What is the availability of employment for those displaced from agriculture?
3. Is there sufficient housing accommodation in the urban areas which inevitably attract those leaving agriculture?

One prime indication of a region's economic performance is the earning capacity of its population. This in turn reflects the efficiency of the allocation of the region's productive resources. The Lake Ontario Region lies next to Central Ontario (Ontario's most affluent region), yet its income earners produce an average annual personal income which ranks ninth of the ten economic regions. Four counties within the Region have average incomes \$1000 below the provincial average. Within the Region, the counties with the largest urban centres such as Peterborough or Hastings, as well as Durham which is close to Oshawa, have the highest incomes. This suggests that increasing urbanization, especially in larger centres offering a broad industrial base (secondary and tertiary), affords labour a better opportunity to contribute to economic production.

The expansion of Trent University in Peterborough together with the allocation of two community colleges to the Region should provide local opportunities for the population to improve their usefulness and income earning capacity as employees. Whether the graduates from these new educational facilities become part of the Region's labour force will be very much dependent on the number and range of employment opportunities offered by the Region's industry.

In addition to measuring economic performance, this survey attempts to assess the geographic distribution of resources and economic activity within the Region. The study area is characterized by two contrasting economic environments - the northern Precambrian Shield area and the more southerly non-shield area. In the north, the natural resource base has not been conducive to high population densities or to urban or industrial concentrations. Employment in the primary industries has declined over the past decade with reduced forestry activity and declining farm activity. Mining, mainly uranium extraction, has been subject to great employment fluctuations in face of an uncertain world market. This part of the Region possesses an aging population as well as the lowest incomes. In face of the declining agricultural base, some efforts to enhance the potential of the forest or tourist industries, or alternatively aimed at promoting out-migration of the poverty stricken to more

viable economic areas may be desirable. Large urban or industrial centres would be difficult to implant in this area and might only serve to destroy the existing recreational potential.

By way of contrast, the part of the Region south of the Precambrian Shield is endowed with a better physical base, has a well-developed although not entirely prosperous farm economy and contains the Region's major urban and industrial development. Recent population growth is being attracted into larger urban centres south of the Shield. Tertiary activities such as retailing, wholesaling, financing, health services and education are subject to centralizing forces and are becoming concentrated in these centres thereby increasing the employment opportunities in the larger urban areas. At present the Region has no centre large enough to achieve the dominance required of a regional node which might be expected to extend its sphere of influence over the whole Region.

Recent manufacturing expansion has been confined to this more southerly portion of the Region despite the designation of Haliburton by the Area Development Agency. This expansion has tended to take place in a dispersed fashion with major centres attracting a limited number of new firms. Manufacturing in the Region is dominated by the electrical products industries and the food and beverage industries. Productivity in most industries tends to be lower than that achieved by the same industries at the provincial level. This low productivity may be correlated with the smaller scale operations and lower employee productivity as measured by value added per man-hour. The chemicals and chemical products industry has the highest productivity in the Region while each of non-metallic mineral products, food and beverages, electrical products and machinery industries has a level of productivity which exceeds the regional average for manufacturing. Trends between 1961 and 1964 indicate a slower rate of growth in manufacturing within the Region than in the Province. Manufacturing employees increased by nine per cent as compared with 14 per cent in the Province, while the selling value of factory shipments expanded by only 14 per cent as against 37 per cent in the Province.

One industry with considerable potential within the Region is tourism, as the eight counties are endowed with attractive natural tourist opportunities. The Region also has the benefit of the renowned Trent Canal. In addition, the Region lies within easy reach of the major metropolitan concentrations of Ontario, the origin of the bulk of tourist demand. The southern part of the Region is easily accessible via Highway 401 but in the north better access via a four-lane highway would help to tap some of Toronto's demand for recreational areas. Control of the location and standard of tourist developments, together with the judicious reservation of land for public parks would be required to ensure a long term balance between man's recreational activity and nature.

As urbanization in the Lake Ontario Region has not yet advanced as far as in many other parts of the Province, it follows that the bulk of the Region's current problems relate to non-urban phenomena. Problems generated by the pressure of urban development, however, are already

becoming apparent. Pollution is present in the Bay of Quinte and along the shore of Lake Ontario; through-traffic on highways in the Peterborough area is constricted; Durham already has signs of urban shadow problems in the form of low density urban settlement and the increasing incidence of small scale part-time farm operators. Given that large scale urbanization has yet to make and impact on the Region, the opportunity still exists for the control of the form and spatial arrangement of urban growth as it occurs.

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CENSUS POPULATION, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, INDIAN RESERVES, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1956, 1961 AND 1966

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CENSUS POPULATION, INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES, INDIAN RESERVES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1956, 1961 AND 1966 (Cont'd)

	1956	1961	1966	% Change		1956	1961	1966	% Change	
				1966/1961	1966/1956				1966/1961	1966/1956
Northumberland										
<u>Towns</u>										
Campbellford	3,425	3,478*	3,445	-1.0	0.6					
Cobourg	9,399	10,646*	11,524*	8.2	22.6					
<u>Villages</u>										
Brighton	2,182	2,403	2,766	15.1	26.8					
Colborne	1,240	1,336	1,450	8.5	16.9					
Hastings	816	897	872	-2.8	6.9					
<u>Townships</u>										
Alnwick	640	611	676	10.6	5.6					
Brighton	2,352	2,451	2,456	0.2	4.4					
Cranshe	2,041	2,124	2,184	2.8	7.0					
Haldimand	2,683	2,803	2,925	4.4	9.0					
Hamilton	4,088	5,057	5,985	18.4	46.4					
Monaghan, South	669	735	737*	0.5	10.2					
Murray	3,608	4,558*	5,354	17.5	48.4					
Percy	2,171	2,090	2,011	-3.8	-7.4					
Seymour	2,536	2,546*	2,555	0.4	0.7					
Indian Reserves	168	159	134	-15.7	-20.2					
Total	38,018	41,892	45,074	7.6	18.6					
Peterborough										
<u>Cities</u>										
Peterborough	42,698	47,185*	56,177*	19.1	31.6					
<u>Villages</u>										
Havelock	1,205	1,260	1,224	-2.9	1.6					
Lakefield	1,938	2,167*	2,242	3.5	15.7					
Norwood	1,017	1,060	1,093	3.1	7.5					
<u>Townships</u>										
Asphodel	1,423	1,440	1,452	0.8	2.0					
Belmont and Methuen	1,771	1,735	1,676	-3.4	-5.4					
Burleigh and Anstruther	899	975	946	-3.0	5.2					
Chandos	500	441	367	-16.8	-26.6					
Douro	2,476	3,139	2,866*	-8.7	15.8					
Dummer	1,437	1,495	1,476	-1.3	2.7					
Ennisnore	569	619	760	22.8	33.6					
Galway and Cavendish	423	270	209	-22.6	-50.6					
Harvey	990	885	946	6.9	-4.4					
Monaghan, North	2,278	3,875*	886*	-77.1	-61.1					
Otonabee	4,033	4,629	3,915*	-15.4	-2.9					
Smith	3,793	4,724*	5,208*	10.2	37.3					
Indian Reserves	531	476	516	8.4	-2.8					
Total	67,981	76,375	81,959	7.3	20.6					
Prince Edward										
<u>Towns</u>										
Pictou										
Bloomfield										
Wellington										
<u>Townships</u>										
Ameliasburgh										
Athol										
Hallowell										
Hillier										
Marysburgh, North										
Marysburgh, South										
Sophiasburgh										
Total	21,145	21,108	21,307	0.9	0.8					
<u>Villages</u>										
Lindsay										
<u>Towns</u>										
Bobaygeon										
Fenelon Falls										
Omenee										
Sturgeon Point										
Woodville										
<u>Townships</u>										
Bexley										
Carden										
Dalton										
Eldon										
Emily										
Fenelon										
Laxton, Digby and Longford										
Mariposa										
Ops										
Somersville										
Verulam										
Total	28,248	29,750	30,917	3.9	9.4					
Total, Lake Ontario Region	304,587	335,063	350,903	4.7	15.2					
Total, Province of Ontario	5,404,933	6,236,092	6,960,870	11.6	28.8					

* Change in area since preceding census.

(1) Incorporated January 1, 1958.

(2) Separated from Montegale and Herschel, January 1, 1960.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961 and 1966. Population.

TABLE - 2

POPULATION, INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 2,500 AND OVER,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
1956, 1961 AND 1966

	1956	1961	1966	Per Cent Change	
				1966/1956	1966/1961
Durham	35,827	39,916	44,549	24.3	11.6
Bowmanville (Town)	6,544	7,397*	8,513	30.1	15.1
Port Hope (Town)	7,522	8,091*	8,656*	15.1	7.0
Haliburton	8,012	8,928	7,768	-3.0	-13.0
Hastings	83,745	93,377	94,127	12.4	0.8
Belleville (City)	20,605	30,655*	32,785	59.1	6.9
Trenton (Sep. Town)	11,492	13,183*	13,746*	19.6	4.3
Lennox and Addington	21,611	23,717	25,202	16.6	6.3
Napanee (Town)	4,273	4,500	4,603	7.7	2.3
Northumberland	38,018	41,892	45,074	18.6	7.6
Brighton (Village)	2,182	2,403	2,766	26.8	15.1
Campbellford (Town)	3,425	3,478*	3,445	0.6	-0.9
Cobourg (Town)	9,399	10,646*	11,524*	22.6	8.2
Peterborough	67,981	76,375	81,959	20.6	7.3
Peterborough (City)	42,698	47,185*	56,177*	31.6	19.1
Prince Edward	21,145	21,108	21,307	0.8	0.9
Picton (Town)	4,998	4,862	5,027*	0.6	3.4
Victoria	28,248	29,750	30,917	9.4	3.9
Lindsay (Town)	10,110	11,399*	12,090	19.6	6.1
Total, Lake Ontario Region	304,587	335,063	350,903	15.2	4.7
Province of Ontario	5,404,933	6,236,092	6,960,870	28.9	11.6

Note: Population Counts for Incorporated Centres Refer to Their Areas as Incorporated at any Given Census Date.

* Change in Area Since Preceding Census.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961 and 1966. Population.

TABLE - 3

POPULATION DENSITY, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 AND 1966

	Land Area In Square Miles	1961		1966	
		Population	Density	Population	Density
Durham	629	39,916	63.46	44,549	70.83
Haliburton	1,486	8,928	6.01	7,768	5.23
Hastings	2,323	93,377	40.20	94,127	40.52
Lennox and Addington	1,170	23,717	20.27	25,202	21.54
Northumberland	734	41,892	57.07	45,074	61.41
Peterborough	1,415	76,375	53.98	81,959	57.92
Prince Edward	390	21,108	54.12	21,307	54.63
Victoria	1,348	29,750	22.07	30,917	22.94
Total, Lake Ontario Region	9,495	335,063	35.29	350,903	36.96
Total, Province of Ontario	344,092	6,236,092	18.12	6,960,870	20.23

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961 and 1966. Population.

TABLE - 4
URBAN, RURAL FARM AND RURAL NON-FARM POPULATION, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1966

	Urban		Rural				Total	
	No.	%	Farm		Non-Farm		Total	
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham	21,967	49.3	8,515	19.1	14,067	31.6	22,582	50.7
Haliburton	-	-	747	9.6	7,021	90.4	7,768	100.0
Hastings	63,903	67.9	10,487	11.1	19,737	21.0	30,224	32.1
Lennox and Addington	6,648	26.4	5,961	23.6	12,593	50.0	18,554	73.6
Northumberland	20,291	45.0	9,076	20.1	15,707	34.9	24,783	55.0
Peterborough	61,886	75.5	6,848	8.4	13,225	16.1	20,073	24.5
Prince Edward	6,314	29.6	5,183	24.3	9,810	46.1	14,993	70.4
Victoria	14,745	47.7	7,529	24.3	8,643	28.0	16,172	52.3
Total, Lake Ontario Region	195,754	55.8	54,346	15.5	100,803	28.7	155,149	44.2
Total, Province of Ontario	5,593,440	80.4	481,695	6.9	885,735	12.7	1,367,430	19.6
							6,960,870	100.0

Definition: "Urban" includes the population living in cities, towns and villages of 1,000 and over, together with those living in the urbanized fringes of such centres with a combined urban and urban fringe population of 10,000 or more. The remainder of the population outside these urban and urban fringe areas is classed as "Rural".

"Rural-farm" population comprises those living on "farms" in rural areas. A "farm" is defined as an agricultural holding of one or more acres with sales of agricultural products of \$50 or more in the previous year.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966. Population.

TABLE - 5

POPULATION 1961 AND PROJECTIONS TO 1986, MAJOR CENTRES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1986</u>
Durham	39,916	52,400	61,300	72,200	85,000
Haliburton	8,928	9,800	10,600	12,400	13,300
Hastings	93,377	114,600	129,300	146,500	165,900
Belleville (City)	30,655	39,300	45,000	51,900	60,300
Trenton (Town)	13,183	16,300	18,500	21,300	24,500
Lennox and Addington	23,717	27,900	31,600	35,000	39,800
Northumberland	41,892	50,000	55,500	63,100	70,400
Cobourg (Town)	10,646	13,000	14,400	16,000	17,600
Peterborough	76,375	91,800	102,500	114,900	128,800
Peterborough (Urban Area)	49,902	58,100	64,500	71,800	80,000
Prince Edward	21,108	23,700	25,800	28,100	30,600
Victoria	29,750	32,700	34,500	36,400	38,500
Lindsay (Town)	11,399	14,200	16,000	18,000	20,000
Total, Lake Ontario Region	335,063	402,900	451,100	508,600	572,300
Total, Province of Ontario	6,236,092	7,787,500	8,753,200	9,891,300	11,166,700
Lake Ontario Region As % of Ontario	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Economic Analysis Branch. Population and Labour Force Projections for the
Economic Regions of Ontario, 1961-1986. December, 1964.

TABLE - 6

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 TO 1966

	Year	Live Births		Marriages		Deaths	
		No.	Rate Per 1,000 Population	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Population	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Population
Durham	1961	903	22.6	258	6.5	362	9.1
	1962	882	22.1	231	5.8	331	8.3
	1963	896	22.0	235	5.8	336	8.2
	1964	912	21.7	248	5.9	340	8.1
	1965	757	17.7	267	6.2	353	8.2
	1966	749	16.8	298	6.7	347	7.8
Haliburton	1961	175	19.6	63	7.1	76	8.5
	1962	151	17.8	48	5.6	61	7.2
	1963	161	19.2	60	7.1	82	9.8
	1964	114	13.7	52	6.3	64	7.7
	1965	107	13.2	63	7.8	91	11.2
	1966	100	12.9	62	8.0	94	12.1
Hastings	1961	2,590	27.7	676	7.2	846	9.1
	1962	2,486	26.3	770	8.2	795	8.4
	1963	2,461	25.9	723	7.6	813	8.6
	1964	2,241	23.3	705	7.3	816	8.5
	1965	1,802	18.7	806	8.4	805	8.4
	1966	1,551	16.5	803	8.5	783	8.3
Lennox and Addington	1961	509	21.5	146	6.2	218	9.2
	1962	521	22.0	159	6.7	243	10.3
	1963	516	21.6	141	5.9	220	9.2
	1964	547	22.6	180	7.4	215	8.9
	1965	491	20.0	143	5.8	241	9.8
	1966	458	18.2	171	6.8	218	8.7
Northumberland	1961	899	21.5	244	5.8	457	10.9
	1962	804	18.9	235	5.5	427	10.0
	1963	868	20.3	255	6.0	451	10.6
	1964	873	20.1	268	6.2	401	9.2
	1965	798	18.2	302	6.9	446	10.2
	1966	701	15.6	293	6.5	447	9.9
Peterborough	1961	1,791	23.5	445	5.8	684	9.0
	1962	1,732	22.3	488	6.3	642	8.3
	1963	1,581	20.5	495	6.4	675	8.7
	1964	1,578	20.2	540	6.9	651	8.3
	1965	1,524	19.3	617	7.8	694	8.8
	1966	1,418	17.3	648	7.9	696	8.5
Prince Edward	1961	514	24.4	122	5.8	217	10.3
	1962	470	21.8	123	5.7	231	10.7
	1963	522	24.4	150	7.0	214	10.0
	1964	515	23.3	149	6.7	223	10.1
	1965	397	18.6	148	6.9	211	9.9
	1966	384	18.0	143	6.7	212	9.9
Victoria	1961	626	21.0	246	8.3	419	14.1
	1962	624	20.8	204	6.8	379	12.6
	1963	577	19.0	222	7.3	382	12.6
	1964	518	17.2	219	7.3	330	11.0
	1965	527	17.5	277	9.2	382	12.7
	1966	480	15.5	249	8.1	333	10.8
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1961	8,007	23.9	2,200	6.6	3,279	9.8
	1962	7,670	22.7	2,258	6.7	3,109	9.2
	1963	7,582	22.3	2,281	6.7	3,173	9.3
	1964	7,298	21.2	2,361	6.9	3,040	8.8
	1965	6,403	18.5	2,623	7.6	3,223	9.3
	1966	5,841	16.6	2,667	7.6	3,130	8.9
Total, Province of Ontario	1961	157,663	25.3	44,434	7.1	50,997	8.2
	1962	156,053	24.6	44,454	7.0	52,156	8.2
	1963	155,089	24.1	45,306	7.0	53,617	8.3
	1964	152,729	23.2	48,501	7.4	52,204	7.9
	1965	141,610	21.0	51,274	7.6	54,346	8.1
	1966	131,879	18.9	54,571	7.8	54,142	7.8

Source: Ontario, Office of the Registrar General, *Vital Statistics*, 1961 to 1966.

TABLE - 7

ESTIMATED MIGRATION, BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, BETWEEN 1956 AND 1961

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>					
		<u>0-14</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-44</u>	<u>45-64</u>	<u>65+</u>
Durham							
Migration ¹	1,272	568	-77	-247	777	96	155
% Migration ²	3.3	4.3	-2.5	-10.4	8.3	1.4	4.2
Haliburton							
Migration	278	176	-58	-141	185	106	10
% Migration	3.2	6.3	-7.5	-24.4	9.5	6.2	1.2
Hastings							
Migration	761	82	-445	-27	1,031	-106	226
% Migration	0.8	0.3	-5.9	-0.5	4.4	-0.7	3.1
Lennox and Addington							
Migration	670	582	-216	-280	442	97	45
% Migration	2.9	7.7	-10.7	-18.3	8.5	2.2	1.9
Northumberland							
Migration	1,769	1,104	-340	-345	988	139	223
% Migration	4.4	8.7	-9.9	-14.0	11.0	1.7	4.9
Peterborough							
Migration	2,505	915	-67	-375	1,132	366	534
% Migration	3.4	3.7	-1.2	-8.4	6.1	2.7	8.4
Prince Edward							
Migration	-1,642	-461	-174	-326	-613	-102	34
% Migration	-7.2	-6.0	-9.8	-22.7	-10.6	-2.6	1.5
Victoria							
Migration	337	191	-154	-434	253	238	243
% Migration	1.1	2.2	-6.3	-23.7	4.0	3.8	6.4
Total, Lake Ontario Region							
Migration	5,950	3,157	-1,531	-2,175	4,195	834	1,470
% Migration	1.8	2.9	-5.7	-10.6	5.3	1.4	4.7
Total, Province of Ontario							
Migration	309,532	69,920	12,368	41,838	149,085	16,618	19,703
% Migration	5.2	3.6	2.9	12.1	9.3	1.5	4.0

1 These migration figures are calculated as a residual. Survival rates are applied to the census population in 1956 and these reduced population estimates are subtracted from the 1961 population of the next age category.

2 Per cent migration is indicative of the following:

$\frac{\text{Net migration}}{\text{Expected number of Survivals 1956 - 1961}}$	%
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Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Economic Analysis Branch.
Estimated Migration by 5-Year Age Groups 1956 - 1961, 1965.

TABLE - 8
ESTIMATED MIGRATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, BETWEEN 1956 AND 1961

Age Group	Lake Ontario Region						Province of Ontario					
	Number 1956 Census (a)	Expected Number of Survivors 1961 (b)	Number Enumerated 1961 Census (c)	Net Migration (d)	Percent Migration (d-b) (e)	Percent of Total Net Migration (f)	Number 1956 Census (a)	Expected Number of Survivors 1961 (b)	Number Enumerated 1961 Census (c)	Net Migration (d)	Percent Migration (d-b) (e)	Percent of Total Net Migration (f)
0 - 14	98,138	110,317	113,474	3,157	2.9	53.1	1,618,425	1,937,829	2,007,749	69,920	3.6	22.6
15 - 19	20,717	26,797	25,266	-1,531	-5.7	-25.7	346,850	424,515	436,883	12,368	2.9	4.0
20 - 24	18,415	20,612	18,437	-2,175	-10.6	-36.6	365,160	345,128	386,966	41,838	12.1	13.5
25 - 44	81,107	79,701	83,896	4,195	5.3	70.5	1,607,990	1,599,954	1,749,039	149,085	9.3	48.1
45 - 64	55,071	60,415	61,249	834	1.4	14.0	1,012,133	1,130,764	1,147,382	16,618	1.5	5.4
65 +	31,139	31,271	32,741	1,470	4.7	24.7	454,375	488,370	508,073	19,703	4.0	6.4
total	304,587	329,113	335,063	5,950	1.8	100.0	5,404,933	5,926,560	6,236,092	309,532	5.2	100.0

Note: These migration figures are calculated as a residual. Survival rates are applied to the Census Population in 1956 and these reduced population estimates are subtracted from the 1961 population of the next age category.

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Economic Analysis Branch. Estimated Migration by 5-Year Age Groups 1956 - 1961. 1965.

TABLE - 9

POPULATION BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1966

Age Groups	Durham	Haliburton	Hastings	Lennox and Addington	Northumberland	Peterborough	Prince Edward	Victoria	Total, Lake Ontario Region	Total, Province of Ontario
0 - 14	No. 14,992 33.7	2,241 28.8	31,757 33.8	8,519 33.8	14,554 32.3	26,127 31.9	6,864 32.2	9,075 29.4	114,129 32.5	2,204,075 31.7
0 - 4	No. 4,954 11.1	649 8.3	10,039 10.7	2,807 11.1	4,649 10.3	8,210 10.0	2,327 10.9	2,840 9.2	36,475 10.4	745,744 10.7
5 - 14	No. 10,038 22.6	1,592 20.5	21,718 23.1	5,712 22.7	9,905 22.0	17,917 21.9	4,537 21.3	6,235 20.2	77,654 22.1	1,458,331 21.0
15 - 19	No. 4,311 9.7	703 9.0	8,800 9.3	2,212 8.8	4,113 9.1	7,909 9.6	1,983 9.3	2,846 9.2	32,877 9.4	599,197 8.6
20 - 24	No. 2,894 6.5	307 4.0	5,708 6.1	1,506 6.0	2,420 5.4	5,342 6.5	1,226 5.8	1,705 5.5	21,108 6.0	485,053 7.0
25 - 44	No. 10,395 23.3	1,574 20.3	22,591 24.0	5,677 22.5	10,000 22.2	19,166 23.4	4,759 22.3	6,235 20.2	80,397 22.9	1,822,985 26.2
45 - 64	No. 7,858 17.6	1,929 24.8	17,177 18.2	4,726 18.7	8,889 19.7	15,945 19.5	4,121 19.3	6,761 21.8	67,406 19.2	1,281,838 18.4
65 +	No. 4,099 9.2	1,014 13.1	8,094 8.6	2,562 10.2	5,098 11.3	7,470 9.1	2,354 11.1	4,295 13.9	34,986 10.0	567,722 8.1
Total	No. 44,549	7,768	94,127	25,202	45,074	81,959	21,307	30,917	350,903	6,960,870

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966. Population.

TABLE - 10

FAMILY SIZE, INCORPORATED CENTRES AND COUNTIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961

		Families By Number Of Persons					Persons in Families	Average Number Of Persons Per Family
		<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>		
Durham.....	No.	9,613	2,992	1,808	2,101	1,311	35,940	3.7
	%	100.0	31.1	18.8	21.9	13.6		
Bowmanville.....	No.	1,826	555	368	410	261	6,703	3.7
Newcastle.....	No.	293	85	63	60	40	1,106	3.8
Port Hope.....	No.	2,081	735	421	478	237	7,249	3.5
Haliburton.....	No.	2,201	781	411	420	282	8,064	3.7
	%	100.0	35.5	18.7	19.1	12.8		
Hastings.....	No.	22,018	6,469	4,595	4,566	3,022	83,666	3.8
	%	100.0	29.4	20.9	20.7	13.7		
Bancroft.....	No.	610	173	132	115	83	2,362	3.9
Belleville.....	No.	7,572	2,378	1,662	1,630	1,042	27,277	3.6
Deseronto.....	No.	430	153	95	66	41	1,596	3.7
Frankford.....	No.	422	154	83	73	62	1,499	3.6
Madoc.....	No.	330	107	69	75	42	1,177	3.6
Marmora.....	No.	339	117	63	71	38	1,238	3.6
Stirling.....	No.	349	139	64	76	40	1,167	3.3
Trenton.....	No.	3,286	918	770	755	456	12,111	3.7
Tweed.....	No.	430	145	84	77	60	1,588	3.7
Lennox and Addington.....	No.	5,705	1,794	1,173	1,146	696	21,495	3.8
	%	100.0	31.4	20.6	20.1	12.2		
Napanee.....	No.	1,119	414	230	223	124	3,901	3.5

Northumberland.....	No.	9,983	3,415	1,867	1,965	1,311	1,425	36,750	3.7
	%	100.0	34.2	18.7	19.7	13.1	14.3		
Brighton.....	No.	606	221	111	116	92	66	2,154	3.6
Campbellford.....	No.	876	366	140	163	111	96	3,004	3.4
Cobourg.....	No.	2,370	749	500	508	307	306	8,632	3.6
Colborne.....	No.	331	145	55	58	37	36	1,120	3.4
Peterborough.....	No.	18,321	5,599	3,678	3,907	2,510	2,627	68,663	3.7
	%	100.0	30.6	20.1	21.3	13.7	14.3		
Havelock.....	No.	303	129	47	55	29	43	1,074	3.5
Lakefield.....	No.	503	156	92	105	67	83	1,903	3.8
Norwood.....	No.	260	96	53	43	34	34	925	3.6
Peterborough.....	No.	11,519	3,633	2,404	2,519	1,542	1,421	41,909	3.6
Prince Edward.....	No.	5,130	1,729	976	997	676	752	18,980	3.7
	%	100.0	33.7	19.0	19.4	13.2	14.7		
Picton.....	No.	1,192	436	229	242	155	130	4,190	3.5
Wellington.....	No.	287	131	46	54	28	28	948	3.3
Victoria.....	No.	7,354	2,765	1,447	1,294	864	984	26,187	3.6
	%	100.0	37.6	19.7	17.6	11.7	13.4		
Bobcaygeon.....	No.	325	170	51	38	30	36	1,035	3.2
Fenelon Falls.....	No.	337	151	57	53	35	41	1,144	3.4
Lindsay.....	No.	2,814	1,005	602	543	324	340	9,902	3.5
Lake Ontario Region....	No.	80,325	25,544	15,955	16,396	10,672	11,758	299,745	3.7
	%	100.0	31.8	19.9	20.4	13.3	14.6		
Province of Ontario....	No.	1,511,478	477,049	326,671	327,203	196,663	183,892	5,496,900	3.6
	%	100.0	31.6	21.6	21.6	13.0	12.2		

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Population.

TABLE - 11

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY PLACE OF BIRTH,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961

	Canada (Excluding Ontario)	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth Countries	United States	Europe			Asiatic Countries	Other Countries	Total
					Germany	Italy	Other			
Durham	No. 2,091 26.3	2,633 33.1	76 1.0	296 3.7	266 3.4	49 0.6	2,486 31.2	50 0.6	8 0.1	7,955 100.0
Haliburton	No. 515 43.9	375 31.9	10 0.8	82 7.0	58 4.9	16 1.4	113 9.6	3 0.3	2 0.2	1,174 100.0
Hastings	No. 9,706 52.0	4,730 25.3	135 0.7	746 4.0	621 3.3	230 1.2	2,348 12.6	138 0.8	25 0.1	18,679 100.0
Lennox and Addington	No. 1,049 35.2	1,059 35.5	19 0.6	216 7.3	87 2.9	9 0.3	516 17.3	25 0.8	2 0.1	2,982 100.0
Northumberland	No. 2,477 32.7	2,866 37.9	50 0.7	408 5.4	235 3.1	89 1.2	1,385 18.3	42 0.6	9 0.1	7,561 100.0
Peterborough	No. 3,693 30.1	5,483 44.7	148 1.2	655 5.3	412 3.4	287 2.3	1,466 12.0	97 0.8	23 0.2	12,264 100.0
Prince Edward	No. 1,439 39.1	1,248 33.9	19 0.5	209 5.7	79 2.1	2 0.1	653 17.8	25 0.7	5 0.1	3,679 100.0
Victoria	No. 921 26.4	1,593 45.7	22 0.6	165 4.7	117 3.4	22 0.6	611 17.5	31 0.9	6 0.2	3,488 100.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No. 21,891 37.9	19,987 34.6	479 0.8	2,777 4.8	1,875 3.3	704 1.2	9,578 16.6	411 0.7	80 0.1	57,782 100.0
Total, Province of Ontario	No. 577,647 29.9	501,073 26.0	23,778 1.2	81,463 4.2	91,822 4.7	161,730 8.4	469,043 24.3	18,635 1.0	5,613 0.3	1,930,804 100.0

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Population.

TABLE - 12

POPULATION ON INDIAN RESERVES, COUNTIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, CENSUS YEARS 1911 TO 1966

	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Northumberland</u>	<u>Peterborough</u>	Total Lake Ontario Region
1911	702	210	-	912
1921	684	182	329	1,195
1931	858	215	386	1,459
1941	858	170	396	1,424
1951	879	131	397	1,407
1956	919	168	531	1,618
1961	869	159	476	1,504
1966	893	134	516	1,543

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961 and 1966. Population.

TABLE - 13
POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, NOT ATTENDING SCHOOL,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961

	No. Schooling	Not Attending School				Some University	University Degree	Total	Total Population 15 Yrs. Of Age And Over
		Elementary		Secondary					
		1-4 Yrs.	5 Yrs. +	1-3 Yrs.	4-5 Yrs.				
Durham	No. %	781 3.3	10,523 43.6	8,110 33.6	3,727 15.4	396 1.6	472 2.0	24,133 100.0	26,226
Haliburton	No. %	447 8.3	2,558 47.4	1,490 27.6	685 12.7	102 1.9	70 1.3	5,393 100.0	5,946
Hastings	No. %	2,555 4.6	21,976 39.6	18,384 33.1	9,879 17.8	1,126 2.0	1,261 2.3	55,534 100.0	60,637
Lennox and Addington	No. %	641 4.5	6,508 45.7	4,058 28.5	2,438 17.1	241 1.7	276 1.9	14,248 100.0	15,535
Northumberland	No. %	1,122 4.3	11,751 45.4	7,890 30.5	3,998 15.4	464 1.8	457 1.8	25,890 100.0	28,100
Peterborough	No. %	1,629 3.6	17,841 38.9	14,802 32.3	9,034 19.7	965 2.1	1,376 3.0	45,830 100.0	50,447
Prince Edward	No. %	527 4.1	6,048 47.3	3,912 30.6	1,745 13.6	291 2.3	214 1.7	12,791 100.0	13,945
Victoria	No. %	1,154 6.0	8,483 44.4	5,666 29.6	3,152 16.5	279 1.5	297 1.5	19,125 100.0	20,753
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No. %	8,856 4.4	85,688 42.2	64,312 31.7	34,658 17.1	3,864 1.9	4,423 2.2	202,944 100.0	221,589
Total, Province of Ontario	No. %	194,261 4.9	1,471,078 37.8	1,206,845 31.0	737,462 18.9	108,066 2.8	132,904 3.4	3,895,452 100.0	4,228,343

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Population.

TABLE - 14

*
POPULATION, PARTICIPATION RATES AND LABOUR FORCE PROJECTIONS
LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
1961 AND 1981

Age Groups	Lake Ontario Region					Province of Ontario				
	1961			1981		1961			1981	
	Population	Participation Rates %	Labour Force	Population (000's)	Participation Rates %	Population (000's)	Participation Rates %	Labour Force	Population (000's)	Participation Rates %
<u>Male</u>										
15 - 24	22,516	59.7	31,442	41.8	54	413,427	62.9	259,911	812.9	57
25 - 44	41,738	96.3	40,190	60.1	95	880,244	95.9	843,933	1,181.6	96
45 - 64	31,281	89.7	28,051	40.9	87	580,612	90.2	523,605	885.3	88
65 +	15,093	31.7	4,778	21.2	25	231,765	31.5	73,118	390.0	25
Total	110,628	78.1	86,461	164.0	74	2,106,048	80.7	1,700,567	3,269.8	75
<u>Female</u>										
15 - 24	21,187	33.8	7,166	39.3	31	410,422	42.4	173,876	810.2	39
25 - 44	42,158	27.2	11,484	60.7	30	868,795	35.0	303,706	1,165.4	39
45 - 64	29,968	29.1	8,712	39.2	34	566,770	34.2	193,886	864.6	41
65 +	17,648	5.7	1,001	24.7	6	276,308	7.6	20,980	465.7	8
Total	110,961	25.6	28,363	163.9	28	2,122,295	32.6	692,448	3,305.9	35
<u>Males and Females</u>										
15 - 24	43,703	47.2	20,608	81.1	43	823,849	52.7	433,787	1,623.1	48
25 - 44	83,896	61.6	51,674	120.8	62	1,749,039	65.6	1,147,639	2,347.0	67
45 - 64	61,249	60.0	36,763	80.1	61	1,147,382	62.5	717,491	1,749.9	65
65 +	32,741	17.7	5,779	45.9	15	508,073	18.5	94,098	855.7	16
Total	221,589	51.8	114,824	327.9	51	4,228,343	56.6	2,393,015	6,575.7	55

* Assumption Used: Net Migration to Ontario, 30,000 per Annum
Net Internal Migration, 6,000 per Annum

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Economic Analysis Branch. Population and Labour Force Projections for the Economic Regions of Ontario, 1961-1980. December, 1964.

TABLE - 15
LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY DIVISIONS, SELECTED URBAN CENTRES,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

		All Industries	Agri- culture	Forestry	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Quarries and Oil	Manu- facturing	Con- struction	Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Community, Business and Personal Service I	Public Adminis- tration and Defence	Industry not Stated
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham	1961	No.	13,429	2,312	104	4	12	4,646	734	862	242	2,032	612	228
		%	100.0	17.2	0.8	*	0.1	34.6	5.5	6.4	1.8	15.1	4.6	1.7
	1951	No.	11,062	2,876	104	8	10	4,089	654	535	1,098	1,446	-	81
		%	100.0	26.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	37.0	5.9	4.8	1.5	13.1	-	0.7
Halliburton	1961	No.	2,907	173	137	1	272	350	266	311	41	723	129	67
		%	100.0	6.0	4.7	*	9.4	12.0	9.2	10.7	1.4	24.9	4.4	2.3
	1951	No.	2,616	369	181	7	21	700	349	261	214	490	-	6
		%	100.0	14.1	6.9	0.3	0.8	26.8	13.3	10.0	0.7	18.7	-	0.2
Hastings	1961	No.	32,621	2,720	316	9	914	7,366	1,766	3,049	676	5,189	5,340	705
		%	100.0	8.3	1.0	*	2.8	22.6	5.4	9.3	2.1	15.9	16.4	2.2
	1951	No.	27,534	4,064	346	19	132	7,529	1,799	2,849	3,488	6,523	-	300
		%	100.0	14.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	27.3	6.5	10.3	12.7	23.7	-	1.1
Belleville	1961	No.	11,628	49	3	3	12	3,021	623	1,524	2,041	2,532	1,266	199
		%	100.0	0.4	*	*	0.1	26.0	5.4	13.1	17.5	21.8	10.9	1.7
	1951	No.	8,404	26	3	3	3	2,497	438	1,344	1,602	1,515	651	56
		%	100.0	0.3	*	*	*	29.7	5.2	16.0	19.1	18.0	7.7	0.7
Trenton	1961	No.	4,846	28	-	-	4	1,213	187	337	108	712	1,491	87
		%	100.0	0.5	-	-	0.1	25.0	3.9	7.0	2.2	14.7	30.8	1.8
	1951	No.	3,893	31	1	1	-	1,179	281	380	72	481	895	47
		%	100.0	0.8	*	*	-	30.3	7.2	9.8	1.9	12.4	23.0	1.0
Lennox and Addington	1961	No.	7,511	1,529	94	19	15	1,787	672	551	129	1,134	396	236
		%	100.0	20.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	23.8	8.9	7.3	12.6	15.1	5.3	3.1
	1951	No.	6,707	2,413	143	28	26	1,451	499	365	79	941	-	66
		%	100.0	36.0	2.1	0.4	0.4	21.6	7.4	5.5	1.2	14.0	-	1.0
Northumberland	1961	No.	14,413	2,919	31	17	44	3,112	924	1,030	292	2,424	1,574	260
		%	100.0	20.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	21.6	6.4	7.2	2.0	16.8	10.9	1.8
	1951	No.	11,638	3,708	25	31	13	2,769	771	807	1,321	1,902	-	108
		%	100.0	31.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	23.8	6.6	6.9	11.4	16.3	-	0.9
Cobourg	1961	No.	3,742	32	1	-	1	1,048	174	209	103	900	657	82
		%	100.0	0.9	*	-	*	28.0	4.7	5.5	2.8	24.1	17.5	2.2
	1951	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Peterborough	1961	No.	26,628	1,736	57	10	290	9,046	1,699	1,683	4,164	763	5,638	1,020	522
		%	100.0	6.5	0.2	*	1.1	34.0	6.4	6.3	15.6	2.9	21.2	3.8	2.0
	1951	No.	23,406	2,458	131	11	138	10,740	1,336	1,224	2,992	537	3,649	-	190
		%	100.0	10.5	0.6	*	0.6	45.9	5.7	5.2	12.8	2.3	15.6	-	0.8
Peterborough (City)	1961	No.	17,213	63	6	3	18	6,886	886	985	2,859	588	3,829	748	342
		%	100.0	0.4	*	*	0.1	40.0	5.2	5.7	16.6	3.4	22.2	4.4	2.0
	1951	No.	15,930	58	8	-	4	8,723	730	782	2,323	444	2,298	428	132
		%	100.0	0.4	0.1	-	*	54.7	4.6	4.9	14.6	2.8	14.4	2.7	0.8
Prince Edward	1961	No.	7,005	1,630	4	70	6	1,060	580	366	903	110	1,017	1,112	147
		%	100.0	23.2	0.1	1.0	0.1	15.1	8.3	5.2	12.9	1.6	14.5	15.9	2.1
	1951	No.	6,716	2,258	5	80	1	897	530	344	716	92	1,701	92	14.5
		%	100.0	33.6	0.1	1.2	*	13.3	7.9	5.1	10.7	1.4	25.3	-	1.4
Victoria	1961	No.	10,310	2,093	46	2	43	2,525	754	776	1,408	234	1,878	352	199
		%	100.0	20.3	0.5	*	0.4	24.5	7.3	7.5	13.7	2.3	18.2	3.4	1.9
	1951	No.	10,024	2,905	67	2	24	2,349	717	803	1,375	193	1,550	-	39
		%	100.0	29.0	0.7	*	0.2	23.4	7.2	8.0	13.7	1.9	15.5	-	0.4
Lindsay	1961	No.	4,174	45	21	-	1	1,479	238	337	718	142	913	218	62
		%	100.0	1.1	0.5	-	*	35.4	5.7	8.1	17.2	3.4	21.9	5.2	1.5
	1951	No.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
		%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1961	No.	114,824	15,112	789	132	1,596	29,892	7,395	8,628	15,859	2,487	20,035	10,535	2,364
		%	100.0	13.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	26.0	6.4	7.5	13.8	2.2	17.4	9.2	2.1
	1951	No.	99,703	21,051	1,002	186	365	30,524	6,655	7,188	11,900	1,748	18,202	-	882
		%	100.0	21.1	1.0	0.2	0.4	30.6	6.7	7.2	11.9	1.7	18.3	-	0.9
Total, Province of Ontario	1961	No.	2,393,015	168,775	17,935	2,185	42,660	643,284	153,866	195,223	370,540	98,454	467,127	181,263	51,703
		%	100.0	7.0	0.7	0.1	1.8	26.9	6.4	8.2	15.5	4.1	19.5	7.6	2.2
	1951	No.	1,884,941	201,482	23,030	2,259	30,653	615,358	127,494	158,125	267,267	61,728	262,446	116,683	18,416
		%	100.0	10.7	1.2	0.1	1.6	32.6	6.8	8.4	14.2	3.3	13.9	6.2	1.0

* Less Than 0.05 Per Cent

1. Includes Persons Employed in Public Administration and Defence for 1951

n.a. Not Available

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951 and 1961. Labour Force.

TABLE - 16

JOB APPLICATIONS AT NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES AS A PERCENTAGE OF PAID WORKERS,
N.E.S. OFFICE AREAS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961 TO 1966

N.E.S. Office Area	-----Ratio to 100 Paid Workers-----											
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Belleville												
1961	14.7	15.3	14.9	13.2	10.0	8.7	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.6	8.3	10.7
1962	14.0	13.4	13.0	9.9	7.6	7.4	5.2	5.1	4.5	4.9	6.7	9.1
1963	13.2	12.9	11.9	10.3	7.7	7.1	7.2	6.4	5.3	6.0	7.0	9.4
1964	10.8	11.4	11.2	9.3	6.8	7.6	5.3	6.0	4.7	5.7	6.2	7.9
1965	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.4	6.9	8.7	5.9	5.7	4.4	3.7	5.3	7.3
1966	9.4	9.3	8.8	7.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	7.0	5.1	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
Cobourg												
1961	15.1	15.1	13.1	11.7	8.9	8.4	8.8	6.6	7.6	6.9	8.8	11.8
1962	12.6	12.3	11.2	9.7	7.1	6.8	9.2	6.9	4.6	5.5	7.0	9.9
1963	10.4	10.4	9.5	7.6	6.3	6.9	7.8	6.4	5.0	5.6	6.9	10.7
1964	9.7	9.0	8.5	7.1	5.1	9.0	9.4	8.4	5.3	7.8	6.1	8.2
1965	9.3	8.3	8.9	5.7	4.3	8.9	8.1	8.8	3.9	3.6	5.1	5.2
1966	6.5	6.9	5.7	5.1	3.6	7.3	11.5	9.0	5.6	3.7	n.a.	n.a.
Lindsay												
1961	14.6	15.3	14.3	12.4	7.2	7.4	9.6	6.8	8.8	5.9	6.9	11.1
1962	13.2	13.3	13.2	10.4	9.1	8.4	10.7	9.2	6.9	6.3	7.0	9.6
1963	13.3	13.2	13.2	9.9	7.2	6.9	10.2	10.1	6.8	6.1	6.5	9.9
1964	12.2	12.1	11.3	9.8	7.3	8.0	13.8	9.1	7.3	13.2	7.6	10.2
1965	11.1	10.0	9.7	9.1	5.0	6.4	8.5	10.9	6.3	4.6	5.0	6.8
1966	9.1	9.1	8.9	11.6	4.8	6.2	10.6	11.5	5.0	5.5	n.a.	n.a.
Napanee												
1961	22.9	23.6	22.3	16.9	12.8	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.1	7.0	11.4	19.4
1962	22.5	21.2	21.2	17.0	9.4	6.6	5.3	4.8	5.2	7.3	11.9	19.4
1963	24.1	23.8	24.3	17.8	9.9	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.1	6.0	9.2	17.1
1964	19.0	19.4	17.9	13.4	6.9	7.1	5.2	4.3	3.3	5.7	9.2	14.8
1965	16.4	16.4	14.9	11.7	6.2	7.7	5.5	5.8	4.4	4.8	8.8	12.8
1966	16.8	16.2	15.3	12.4	6.9	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.6	6.4	n.a.	n.a.
Peterborough												
1961	17.2	18.0	18.5	16.3	11.9	10.0	8.0	7.6	8.0	7.6	9.5	11.9
1962	13.6	13.7	14.2	11.7	8.7	8.4	7.0	6.4	6.4	7.1	8.2	10.1
1963	12.9	13.1	13.4	11.4	8.1	7.2	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.0	7.9	8.8
1964	10.4	10.7	10.8	9.1	6.8	7.4	5.5	6.4	5.2	6.8	6.6	7.4
1965	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.7	6.4	7.8	5.1	5.4	4.6	4.5	5.6	5.8
1966	8.7	9.6	8.1	6.8	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.5	4.1	n.a.	n.a.
Picton												
1961	22.9	22.2	19.5	12.2	6.4	4.5	4.4	3.5	3.0	5.5	9.0	17.1
1962	19.5	19.9	16.4	10.2	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.1	2.2	5.5	9.8	17.2
1963	20.3	20.0	17.7	11.0	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	2.8	5.8	9.1	16.0
1964	17.4	18.2	16.3	10.7	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.6	7.3	10.2	16.3
1965	18.5	18.5	15.7	10.9	5.5	5.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	3.5	6.6	12.6
1966	15.9	15.6	13.4	9.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	3.7	5.2	n.a.	n.a.
Trenton												
1961	14.2	14.2	14.1	11.7	8.4	8.1	6.4	5.3	3.8	5.1	6.7	9.9
1962	11.2	11.0	11.0	10.1	7.3	7.8	7.0	6.3	4.2	6.5	7.5	9.6
1963	13.5	14.2	12.6	10.4	7.8	10.8	7.8	6.7	5.2	5.8	7.5	9.6
1964	11.9	12.2	10.5	8.5	6.3	9.8	7.6	6.4	4.2	6.5	6.7	9.3
1965	10.4	10.6	10.2	9.3	7.7	14.3	7.3	7.8	5.3	5.8	6.7	7.7
1966	10.7	10.4	8.9	7.8	7.3	9.9	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.2	n.a.	n.a.
Province of Ontario												
1961	12.9	13.0	12.7	11.3	8.5	6.6	6.4	5.4	5.5	5.8	7.2	9.1
1962	10.5	10.8	10.4	8.7	6.2	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	6.7	8.5
1963	10.3	10.3	10.0	8.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.2	4.4	4.9	5.7	7.8
1964	8.6	8.5	8.3	7.1	5.4	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.2	4.9	5.2	6.6
1965	7.7	7.7	7.4	6.7	5.1	6.0	5.6	5.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.5
1966	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

n.a. Not available.

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Economic Analysis Branch. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 17

ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1960 TO 1963

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-----Dollars-----			
Durham	3,429	3,519	3,725	3,868
Haliburton	2,676	2,910	3,045	3,110
Hastings	3,362	3,368	3,414	3,480
Lennox and Addington	2,942	2,951	3,186	3,161
Northumberland	2,919	3,195	3,197	3,435
Peterborough	3,640	3,742	3,837	4,051
Prince Edward	2,927	3,015	3,151	3,173
Victoria	2,719	2,941	3,176	3,110
Lake Ontario Region	3,279	3,372	3,474	3,594
Province of Ontario	3,711	3,825	3,932	4,052

TABLE - 18

ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL PERSONAL INCOME,
ECONOMIC REGIONS AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1960 TO 1963

	1960	1961	1962	1963
	-----Dollars-----			
Eastern Ontario	3,572	3,742	3,813	3,936
Lake Ontario	3,279	3,372	3,474	3,594
Central Ontario	3,961	4,106	4,229	4,352
Niagara	3,756	3,851	4,014	4,131
Lake Erie	3,410	3,522	3,548	3,678
St. Clair	3,646	3,676	3,840	4,060
Midwestern Ontario	3,344	3,380	3,495	3,633
Georgian Bay	2,901	3,031	3,132	3,164
Northeastern Ontario	3,777	3,809	3,868	3,928
Northwestern Ontario	3,662	3,701	3,741	3,787
Province of Ontario	3,711	3,825	3,932	4,052

Source: Frank, R.H., "The Distribution of Personal Income in Ontario and the Ten Economic Regions," Ontario Economic Review, IV, No. 10-11 (October - November 1966).

TABLE - 19
ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF
INCOME RECIPIENTS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1963

		Under \$1,999	\$2,000 - 2,999	\$3,000 - 3,999	\$4,000 - 4,999	\$5,000 - 5,999	\$6,000 - 9,999	\$10,000 and Over	Total No. Recipients
Durham	No. %	2,998 24.1	1,913 15.4	1,883 15.2	1,832 14.7	1,907 15.4	1,667 13.4	223 1.8	12,423 100.0
Haliburton	No. %	736 36.8	392 19.6	419 20.9	229 11.4	62 3.1	122 6.1	42 2.1	2,002 100.0
Hastings	No. %	9,528 31.6	5,368 17.8	5,385 17.8	3,840 12.7	2,521 8.4	2,840 9.4	690 2.3	30,172 100.0
Lennox and Addington	No. %	2,033 35.3	1,013 17.6	1,075 18.7	767 13.3	506 8.8	265 4.6	100 1.7	5,759 100.0
Northumberland	No. %	3,141 26.8	2,119 18.1	2,765 23.6	1,659 14.2	1,048 9.0	768 6.6	197 1.7	11,697 100.0
Peterborough	No. %	6,369 23.5	4,191 15.4	4,161 15.3	4,031 14.8	3,495 12.9	4,094 15.1	817 3.0	27,158 100.0
Prince Edward	No. %	1,916 36.8	1,050 20.2	920 17.7	624 12.0	305 5.8	285 5.5	104 2.0	5,204 100.0
Victoria	No. %	3,463 34.7	1,945 19.5	1,614 16.1	1,581 15.8	709 7.1	567 5.7	110 1.1	9,989 100.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No. %	30,184 28.9	17,991 17.2	18,222 17.5	14,563 13.9	10,553 10.1	10,608 10.2	2,283 2.2	104,404 100.0
Total, Province of Ontario	No. %	611,901 24.3	426,850 17.0	421,890 16.8	376,197 15.0	270,621 10.8	313,026 12.4	92,357 3.7	2,512,842 100.0

Source: Frank, R.H., "The Distribution of Personal Income in Ontario and the Ten Economic Regions", Ontario Economic Review, IV, No. 10-11 (October - November 1966).

TABLE - 20

REGIONAL LABOUR INCOME, ECONOMIC REGIONS AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1957 TO 1964

	Central Ontario	Niagara	Eastern Ontario	Northeastern Ontario	St. Clair	Lake Erie	Midwestern Ontario	Lake Ontario	Northwestern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Province of Ontario
	-----Millions of Dollars-----										
1957	2,583.6	881.4	656.3	510.8	416.8	303.0	305.8	232.1	231.0	166.4	6,287.2
1958	2,791.0	872.2	694.2	507.3	417.0	334.2	320.4	246.3	232.7	187.7	6,603.0
1959	2,933.0	944.0	728.6	544.0	445.8	362.4	343.4	258.9	236.7	194.2	6,991.0
1960	3,128.9	973.4	793.0	565.4	471.8	390.0	366.5	269.6	250.8	198.8	7,408.2
1961	3,353.3	1,005.3	848.3	564.4	461.8	398.7	382.2	276.3	249.9	211.5	7,751.7
1962	3,498.0	1,080.3	886.8	580.6	495.0	423.1	408.6	295.8	251.4	225.6	8,145.2
1963	3,757.4	1,160.4	942.5	590.4	542.0	459.9	452.7	314.4	257.5	240.0	8,717.2
1964	4,182.3	1,286.9	1,029.5	629.4	603.3	518.5	510.9	344.2	280.9	274.3	9,660.2

TABLE - 21

AVERAGE REGIONAL LABOUR INCOME PER CAPITA OF LABOUR INCOME
RECIPIENTS, ECONOMIC REGIONS AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1957 TO 1964

	Central Ontario	Niagara	Eastern Ontario	Northeastern Ontario	St. Clair	Lake Erie	Midwestern Ontario	Lake Ontario	Northwestern Ontario	Georgian Bay	Province of Ontario
	-----Dollars-----										
1957	3,078	3,071	2,814	3,243	2,822	2,425	2,479	2,528	3,093	2,150	2,915
1958	3,325	3,130	3,007	3,344	2,934	2,590	2,662	2,707	3,311	2,361	3,096
1959	3,422	3,306	3,059	3,522	3,064	2,720	2,728	2,746	3,345	2,364	3,197
1960	3,540	3,402	3,199	3,623	3,204	2,819	2,835	2,849	3,468	2,390	3,309
1961	3,698	3,504	3,394	3,649	3,208	2,869	2,910	2,953	3,529	2,516	3,428
1962	3,803	3,681	3,469	3,701	3,354	2,981	2,987	3,056	3,554	2,557	3,529
1963	3,962	3,835	3,613	3,816	3,598	3,091	3,136	3,193	3,631	2,660	3,678
1964	4,227	4,054	3,771	4,019	3,836	3,346	3,372	3,328	3,901	2,818	3,906

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Applied Economics Branch. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 22
AVERAGE LABOUR INCOME PER CAPITA OF LABOUR INCOME RECIPIENTS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1957 TO 1964

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	-----Dollars-----							
Durham	2,566	2,848	2,815	3,004	3,141	3,267	3,569	3,654
Haliburton	2,341	2,243	1,608	2,061	2,238	2,543	2,588	2,592
Hastings	2,543	2,738	2,767	2,952	3,000	3,056	3,090	3,266
Lennox and Addington	2,015	2,168	2,147	2,460	2,514	2,869	2,654	2,913
Northumberland	2,361	2,316	2,427	2,458	2,683	2,716	2,921	2,984
Peterborough	2,890	3,138	3,255	3,304	3,359	3,470	3,717	3,893
Prince Edward	2,020	2,164	2,319	2,306	2,601	2,650	2,761	2,718
Victoria	2,157	2,421	2,353	2,153	2,390	2,546	2,590	2,641
Total, Lake Ontario Region	2,528	2,707	2,746	2,849	2,953	3,056	3,193	3,328

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Applied Economics Branch. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 23

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

		<u>Number of Farms</u>	<u>Area of Farms (Acres)</u>	<u>Average Farm Size (Acres)</u>	<u>Area of Farmland As a Per Cent of Total Land Area</u>
Durham	1951	2,283	323,765	141.8	80
	1961	1,933	290,023	150.0	72
	1966	1,870	290,333	155.3	72
	*	82	90		
Haliburton	1951	350	78,349	223.9	8
	1961	228	56,544	248.0	6
	1966	158	40,812	258.3	4
	*	45	52		
Hastings	1951	3,600	651,131	180.9	44
	1961	2,603	564,692	216.9	38
	1966	2,272	512,562	225.6	34
	*	63	79		
Lennox and Addington	1951	2,058	361,891	175.8	48
	1961	1,548	313,933	202.8	42
	1966	1,385	300,956	217.3	40
	*	67	83		
Northumberland	1951	2,761	395,496	143.2	84
	1961	2,276	368,749	162.0	79
	1966	2,075	356,429	171.8	76
	*	75	90		
Peterborough	1951	2,043	358,766	175.6	40
	1961	1,657	327,070	197.4	36
	1966	1,504	299,028	198.8	33
	*	74	83		
Prince Edward	1951	1,616	218,329	135.1	87
	1961	1,337	207,044	154.9	83
	1966	1,220	210,054	172.2	84
	*	75	96		
Victoria	1951	2,314	477,508	206.4	55
	1961	2,077	454,157	218.7	53
	1966	1,939	432,439	223.0	50
	*	84	91		
Total, Lake Ontario	1951	17,025	2,865,235	168.3	47
	1961	13,659	2,582,212	189.0	42
	1966	12,423	2,442,613	196.6	40
	*	73	85		
Total, Ontario	1951	149,920	20,880,054	139.3	9
	1961	121,333	18,578,507	153.1	8
	1966	109,887	17,826,045	162.2	8
	*	73	85		

* Change Index Value, 1966 (1951 = 100)

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951, 1961 and 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 24
ALL CENSUS FARMS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1966

	Under 9 Acres	10-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-179 Acres	180-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-559 Acres	560-759 Acres	760-1119 Acres	1120-1599 Acres	1600 + Acres	Total Census Farms
Durham	79	304	570	298	291	251	55	15	4	3	-	1,870
Haliburton	1	7	31	20	35	37	22	3	1	-	1	158
Hastings	60	167	537	307	432	469	199	62	24	14	1	2,272
Lennox and Addington	43	116	333	224	241	272	92	34	22	5	3	1,385
Northumberland	73	306	564	316	339	364	80	24	5	4	-	2,075
Peterborough	32	122	445	216	275	282	74	42	13	2	1	1,504
Prince Edward	56	150	346	217	203	185	46	11	4	-	2	1,220
Victoria	40	126	585	254	354	355	121	61	24	9	10	1,939
Total, Lake Ontario Region	384	1,298	3,411	1,852	2,170	2,215	689	252	97	37	18	12,423
Total, Province of Ontario	5,872	17,930	32,664	17,040	15,255	14,683	4,080	1,450	662	170	81	109,887

TABLE - 25
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL CENSUS FARMS BY SIZE,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1966

	Under 130 Acres %	130-239 Acres %	240-399 Acres %	Over 399 Acres %	Total %
Durham	51.0	31.5	13.4	4.1	100.0
Haliburton	24.7	34.8	23.4	17.1	100.0
Hastings	33.6	32.5	20.7	13.2	100.0
Lennox and Addington	35.5	33.6	19.6	11.3	100.0
Northumberland	45.5	31.6	17.5	5.4	100.0
Peterborough	39.8	32.6	18.8	8.8	100.0
Prince Edward	45.2	34.4	15.2	5.2	100.0
Victoria	38.7	31.4	18.3	11.6	100.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	41.0	32.4	17.8	8.8	100.0
Total, Province of Ontario	51.4	29.4	13.3	5.9	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 26
USE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1966

	Total Farmland						Improved Farmland										Unimproved Farmland							
	Improved			Unimproved			Total			Under Crops ¹			Pasture			Other			Woodland			Other		
	Acres	%		Acres	%		Acres	%		Acres	% ²		Acres	% ²		Acres	% ²		Acres	% ³		Acres	% ³	
Durham	195,799	67		94,534	33		290,333	100		127,862	65		54,435	28		13,502	7		37,298	39		57,236	61	
Haliburton	10,322	25		30,490	75		40,812	100		5,131	50		3,131	30		2,060	20		16,849	55		13,641	45	
Hastings	219,841	43		292,721	57		512,562	100		151,941	69		53,659	24		14,241	7		132,335	45		160,386	55	
Lennox and Addington	148,987	50		151,969	50		300,956	100		101,638	68		38,378	26		8,971	6		48,549	32		103,420	68	
Northumberland	223,754	63		132,675	37		356,429	100		151,093	67		57,246	26		15,415	7		52,209	39		80,466	61	
Peterborough	155,673	52		143,355	48		299,028	100		95,229	61		51,214	33		9,230	6		64,136	45		79,219	55	
Prince Edward	142,668	68		67,386	32		210,054	100		101,265	71		33,368	23		8,035	6		23,632	35		43,754	65	
Victoria	220,756	51		211,683	49		432,439	100		125,113	57		85,260	38		10,383	5		67,207	32		144,476	68	
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1,317,800	54		1,124,813	46		2,442,613	100		859,272	65		376,691	29		81,837	6		442,215	39		682,598	61	
Total, Province of Ontario	12,004,305	67		5,821,740	33		17,826,045	100		8,358,741	70		2,935,693	24		709,871	6		2,834,417	49		2,987,323	51	

1 Includes field, vegetable, fruit and nursery crop land.

2 Percentage of total improved farmland.

3 Percentage of total unimproved farmland.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 27
FARM CLASSIFICATION BY PRODUCT TYPE, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961

Total Census Farms	Commercial Farms (1)										Other Farms				
	Fruits and Vegetables			Livestock		Poultry	Mixed Farming	Field Crops	(2)		Total	Small Scale (3)		Residential and Other (4)	Institutional (5)
	Total	Dairy	Total	Livestock	Poultry	Mixed Farming	Field Crops	Other	Other	Part-time		Other			
Durham	1,933	1,360	223	66	806	51	90	103	21	573	171	171	230	1	
Haliburton	228	63	11	-	28	3	12	-	9	165	59	56	50	-	
Hastings	2,603	1,608	810	27	571	23	115	25	37	995	348	308	336	3	
Lennox and Addington	1,548	1,055	620	5	330	19	64	13	4	493	178	161	154	-	
Northumberland	2,276	1,627	516	103	670	77	171	77	13	649	194	208	246	1	
Peterborough	1,657	1,070	286	9	619	43	85	12	16	587	213	177	195	2	
Prince Edward	1,337	1,020	396	148	214	32	198	25	7	317	134	79	103	1	
Victoria	2,077	1,486	149	-	1,226	30	50	16	15	591	183	202	205	1	
Total, Lake Ontario Region	13,659	9,289	3,011	358	4,464	278	785	271	122	4,370	1,480	1,362	1,519	9	

(1) Generally classified by product type from which 51.0% of total sales was realized.

(2) Includes forestry and miscellaneous specialty.

(3) Includes farms with sales of agricultural products of \$250 to \$1,199
--"part-time" includes those on which operator reported 100 days or more of off-farm work,
or income from other sources (excluding investments) greater than the income from sales of
agricultural products.
--"other small scale" includes those on which operator reported less than 100 days of off-
farm work, and income from sale of agricultural products greater than the income from
other sources.

(4) Includes farms with value of agricultural products sold of less than \$250.

(5) Includes experimental farms, community pastures, Indian reserves and farms operated by
institutions regardless of the amount of sales of agricultural products.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Agriculture.

INDICATORS OF FARM MECHANIZATION, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1961 AND 1966

Census Farms Reporting

		Tractors		Pick-up Hay Balers		Forage Crop Harvesters		Milkng Machines		Grain Combines		Electric Power		Total Census Farms	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham	1951	1,374	60	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	431	19	102	4	1,654	72	2,283	100
	1961	1,803	83	491	25	96	5	503	26	359	19	1,840	95	1,933	100
	1966	1,587	85	673	36	130	7	403	22	412	22	1,797	96	1,870	100
Haliburton	1951	50	14	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	15	4	6	2	179	51	350	100
	1961	125	55	12	5	2	1	13	6	2	1	187	82	228	100
	1966	112	71	17	11	2	1	9	6	4	3	142	90	158	100
Hastings	1951	1,827	45	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	1,216	34	83	2	2,068	57	3,600	100
	1961	1,913	73	598	23	84	3	1,222	47	365	14	2,438	94	2,603	100
	1966	1,897	83	824	36	146	6	1,097	48	436	19	2,151	95	2,272	100
Lennox and Addington	1951	1,048	51	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	727	35	100	5	1,486	72	2,058	100
	1961	1,216	79	352	23	82	6	809	52	284	18	1,485	96	1,568	100
	1966	1,158	84	523	38	121	9	709	51	303	22	1,337	97	1,385	100
Northumberland	1951	1,573	57	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	1,079	39	156	6	2,166	78	2,761	100
	1961	1,867	82	591	26	145	6	1,099	48	474	21	2,188	96	2,276	100
	1966	1,796	87	774	37	191	9	931	45	541	26	2,026	98	2,075	100
Peterborough	1951	943	46	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	501	25	79	4	1,287	63	2,043	100
	1961	1,287	78	401	24	90	5	575	35	242	15	1,555	94	1,657	100
	1966	1,277	85	546	36	113	8	507	34	283	19	1,453	97	1,504	100
Prince Edward	1951	1,141	71	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	816	51	112	7	1,409	87	1,616	100
	1961	1,185	89	339	25	62	5	853	64	320	24	1,307	98	1,337	100
	1966	1,115	91	439	36	90	7	745	61	303	25	1,194	98	1,220	100
Victoria	1951	1,267	55	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	391	17	101	4	1,574	68	2,314	100
	1961	1,643	79	456	22	97	5	462	22	264	13	1,920	92	2,077	100
	1966	1,612	83	699	36	120	6	399	21	342	18	1,807	93	1,939	100
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1951	9,023	53	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	5,176	30	739	4	11,823	69	17,025	100
	1961	10,839	79	3,240	24	686	5	5,536	41	2,310	17	12,920	95	13,659	100
	1966	10,554	85	4,495	36	913	7	4,800	39	2,624	21	11,907	96	12,423	100
Total, Province of Ontario	1951	92,065	61	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	37,464	25	9,856	7	110,595	74	149,920	100
	1961	102,096	84	27,879	23	8,687	7	44,284	36	21,927	18	115,453	95	121,333	100
	1966	95,228	87	37,724	34	10,888	10	38,334	35	24,561	22	105,519	96	109,887	100

n.a. Not available

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951, 1956 and 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 29

FARM CAPITAL VALUE, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

		1951			1961			Change Index Value Per Acre, 1961 (1951 = 100)
		Total Value (\$000's)	Value Per Acre \$	Percentage of Total Value Per Acre %	Total Value (\$000's)	Value Per Acre \$	Percentage of Total Value Per Acre %	
Durham	Land and Buildings	19,835	61	52	42,767	148	70	243
	Machinery and Equipment	6,382	20	17	8,705	30	14	150
	Livestock and Poultry	11,795	36	31	9,637	33	16	92
	Total	38,012	117	100	61,109	211	100	180
Haliburton	Land and Buildings	1,364	17	50	1,991	35	67	206
	Machinery and Equipment	537	7	20	451	8	15	114
	Livestock and Poultry	838	11	30	550	10	18	91
	Total	2,739	35	100	2,992	53	100	151
Hastings	Land and Buildings	17,913	27	44	27,127	48	57	178
	Machinery and Equipment	8,445	13	21	9,888	17	21	131
	Livestock and Poultry	14,270	22	35	10,640	19	22	86
	Total	40,628	62	100	47,655	84	100	135
Lennox and Addington	Land and Buildings	12,649	35	49	18,636	59	59	169
	Machinery and Equipment	5,049	14	19	5,859	19	18	136
	Livestock and Poultry	8,476	23	32	7,169	23	23	100
	Total	26,174	72	100	31,664	101	100	140
Northumberland	Land and Buildings	20,285	51	50	38,215	104	64	204
	Machinery and Equipment	7,637	20	19	10,633	29	18	145
	Livestock and Poultry	12,791	32	31	10,758	29	18	91
	Total	40,713	103	100	59,606	162	100	157
Peterborough	Land and Buildings	14,188	40	49	22,904	70	61	175
	Machinery and Equipment	4,675	13	16	5,742	18	16	138
	Livestock and Poultry	10,190	28	35	8,606	26	23	93
	Total	29,053	81	100	37,252	114	100	141
Prince Edward	Land and Buildings	12,108	55	50	19,090	92	61	167
	Machinery and Equipment	5,314	24	22	6,758	33	21	138
	Livestock and Poultry	6,934	32	28	5,620	27	18	84
	Total	24,356	111	100	31,468	152	100	137
Victoria	Land and Buildings	17,255	36	46	30,900	68	62	189
	Machinery and Equipment	5,714	12	15	6,811	15	14	125
	Livestock and Poultry	14,737	31	39	11,768	26	24	84
	Total	37,706	79	100	49,479	109	100	138
Total, Lake Ontario Region	Land and Buildings	115,597	40	48	201,630	78	63	195
	Machinery and Equipment	43,753	15	18	54,847	21	17	140
	Livestock and Poultry	80,031	28	34	64,748	25	20	89
	Total	239,381	83	100	321,225	124	100	149
Total, Province of Ontario	Land and Buildings	1,419,364	68	56	2,572,303	138	69	203
	Machinery and Equipment	445,278	21	17	579,282	31	15	148
	Livestock and Poultry	683,328	33	27	590,011	32	16	97
	Total	2,547,970	122	100	3,741,596	201	100	165

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951 and 1961. Agriculture.

TABLE - 30

ALL FARM OPERATORS CLASSIFIED BY AGE OF OPERATOR COUNTIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

		Years Of Age												Total Operators	
		Under 35		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-69		Over 70			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham	1951	383	16.8	538	23.6	584	25.6	262	11.5	364	15.9	151	6.6	2,282	100.0
	1961	262	13.6	447	23.1	477	24.7	244	12.6	361	18.7	142	7.3	1,933	100.0
Haliburton	1951	52	14.8	80	22.9	87	24.9	46	13.1	57	16.3	28	8.0	350	100.0
	1961	24	10.5	44	19.3	59	25.9	30	13.2	45	19.7	26	11.4	228	100.0
Hastings	1951	633	17.6	901	25.1	826	23.0	382	10.6	580	16.1	272	7.6	3,594	100.0
	1961	316	12.1	583	22.4	748	28.7	298	11.5	449	17.3	209	8.0	2,603	100.0
Lennox and Addington	1951	361	17.6	488	23.8	464	22.6	233	11.4	328	16.0	177	8.6	2,051	100.0
	1961	151	9.8	366	23.6	420	27.1	175	11.3	297	19.2	139	9.0	1,548	100.0
Northumberland	1951	484	17.5	631	22.9	681	24.7	302	10.9	452	16.4	210	7.6	2,760	100.0
	1961	300	13.2	523	23.0	589	25.9	289	12.7	388	17.0	187	8.2	2,276	100.0
Peterborough	1951	331	16.2	453	22.2	500	24.5	243	11.9	331	16.2	183	9.0	2,041	100.0
	1961	231	13.9	378	22.8	430	25.9	213	12.9	263	15.9	142	8.6	1,657	100.0
Prince Edward	1951	289	17.9	401	24.8	389	24.1	191	11.8	226	14.0	120	7.4	1,616	100.0
	1961	180	13.5	319	23.8	354	26.5	159	11.9	226	16.9	99	7.4	1,337	100.0
Victoria	1951	354	15.3	561	23.4	561	24.3	241	10.4	408	17.7	206	8.9	2,311	100.0
	1961	233	11.2	452	21.8	582	28.0	280	13.5	347	16.7	183	8.8	2,077	100.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1951	2,887	17.0	4,033	23.7	4,092	24.1	1,900	11.2	2,746	16.1	1,347	7.9	17,005	100.0
	1961	1,697	12.4	3,112	22.8	3,659	26.8	1,688	12.4	2,376	17.4	1,127	8.2	13,659	100.0
Total, Province of Ontario	1951	25,885	17.3	35,699	23.9	38,365	25.6	16,658	11.1	22,985	15.4	9,981	6.7	149,573	100.0
	1961	17,913	14.8	28,074	23.1	31,859	26.3	14,796	12.2	20,423	16.8	8,268	6.8	121,333	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951 and 1961. Agriculture.

TABLE - 31

NUMBER AND TOTAL FARM VALUE OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1956, 1961 AND 1966

	Cattle			Swine			Sheep			Hens and Chickens			Other Poultry ¹			Horses and Ponies			Total		
	No.	Value \$	No.	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$	No.	Value \$
Durham	1956	48,056	5,365,100	22,065	596,000	10,293	198,300	392,034	414,200	19,050	60,100	2,695	299,000	494,793	6,932,700						
	1961	51,709	8,131,146	23,996	730,716	7,705	151,285	318,467	314,452	14,628	49,115	1,555	245,690	418,060	9,622,404						
	1966	56,315	9,599,800	25,105	1,021,600	6,090	145,200	431,378	369,100	19,511	89,100	1,447	248,900	539,846	11,473,700						
Haliburton	1956	4,683	461,000	914	20,500	382	6,800	12,301	15,300	310	830	497	55,600	19,087	560,030						
	1961	3,286	457,453	615	18,486	369	6,720	11,941	11,941	39	118	339	52,545	14,291	547,263						
	1966	2,544	357,600	329	13,700	98	2,100	7,380	9,650	47	160	188	32,900	10,586	416,110						
Hastings	1956	59,872	6,496,000	38,687	910,700	10,561	200,900	245,147	243,100	9,809	27,600	3,696	379,100	367,772	8,257,400						
	1961	61,731	9,009,148	31,528	906,510	7,991	156,422	181,349	191,522	4,594	22,701	2,229	349,953	289,422	10,636,256						
	1966	62,192	10,330,900	27,420	1,062,400	4,273	92,900	147,060	155,680	2,987	12,660	1,541	255,800	245,473	11,910,340						
Lennox and Addington	1956	38,861	3,982,500	13,395	295,500	6,178	119,600	237,442	234,200	4,905	13,000	2,404	253,000	303,185	4,897,800						
	1961	41,287	6,289,952	13,673	404,292	4,256	76,608	137,581	151,102	2,062	10,596	1,397	233,299	200,256	7,165,849						
	1966	39,648	6,428,900	11,990	289,800	2,934	60,200	183,839	256,120	7,779	36,030	994	169,000	247,184	7,240,050						
Northumberland	1956	53,379	5,903,600	29,583	718,600	5,908	118,500	447,820	447,800	8,251	27,300	2,997	305,900	547,938	7,521,700						
	1961	58,619	9,070,372	28,071	806,786	5,336	106,348	473,492	450,575	4,025	16,476	1,915	300,655	571,458	10,751,212						
	1966	60,790	10,199,100	29,287	1,145,400	4,037	97,000	501,452	525,900	4,298	17,490	1,293	219,800	601,157	12,204,690						
Peterborough	1956	42,993	4,647,700	15,348	362,900	6,018	111,300	347,637	357,700	19,312	55,600	2,776	308,300	434,084	5,843,500						
	1961	47,771	7,513,234	15,250	453,513	4,976	94,332	337,030	276,561	5,529	22,290	1,571	241,934	412,127	8,601,864						
	1966	48,138	8,030,800	13,414	507,600	3,725	86,500	294,224	234,250	1,182	3,810	1,168	196,200	361,851	9,059,160						
Prince Edward	1956	25,667	3,114,800	15,705	365,100	7,438	132,900	308,129	301,000	3,365	9,100	1,306	134,300	361,610	4,057,200						
	1961	29,576	4,583,995	17,682	496,444	5,988	101,612	291,416	298,326	6,811	37,658	639	99,684	332,092	5,617,719						
	1966	29,939	5,345,400	11,689	469,700	3,850	87,400	244,165	216,600	868	2,900	467	77,100	290,978	6,199,100						
Victoria	1956	69,887	7,441,100	23,825	595,400	17,057	327,800	254,241	264,100	16,040	49,700	2,642	268,400	383,692	8,946,500						
	1961	72,789	10,274,721	25,044	714,383	13,217	230,985	233,092	225,453	12,996	75,811	1,550	241,800	338,688	11,763,153						
	1966	69,194	11,125,800	25,321	1,001,400	9,526	210,900	196,051	190,100	8,351	37,100	1,137	188,700	309,580	12,754,000						
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1956	343,398	37,411,800	160,122	3,864,700	63,835	1,216,100	2,244,751	2,277,400	81,042	243,230	19,013	2,003,600	2,912,161	47,016,830						
	1961	366,768	55,330,021	155,839	4,551,130	49,838	924,312	1,982,070	1,919,932	50,684	234,765	11,195	1,765,560	2,616,394	64,705,720						
	1966	368,760	61,418,300	144,555	5,511,600	34,533	782,200	2,005,349	1,957,400	45,023	199,250	8,235	1,388,400	2,606,555	71,257,150						
Lake Ontario, as a % of Ontario	1956	12	11	10	10	16	16	9	9	5	5	14	13	9	11						
	1961	12	11	9	9	15	15	8	8	2	2	13	12	11	11						
	1966	12	12	7	7	13	13	8	8	1	1	11	10	7	7						

1 Includes turkeys, ducks and geese.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1956, 1961 and 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 32

¹
DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 1956, 1961 AND 1966

	1956		1961		1966		% Change Dairy	1966/1956 Beef
	Dairy	Beef	Dairy	Beef	Dairy	Beef		
Durham	16,671	18,727	16,557	21,221	14,196	27,334	-15	46
Haliburton	1,739	1,231	951	1,107	410	1,083	-76	-12
Hastings	33,728	9,519	33,183	10,986	30,607	14,702	-9	54
Lennox and Addington	21,809	7,679	21,273	9,015	19,044	10,687	-13	39
Northumberland	28,391	10,891	27,867	14,972	25,478	19,547	-10	79
Peterborough	17,439	14,015	17,393	17,463	14,218	21,113	-18	51
Prince Edward	17,126	2,533	17,811	4,294	17,280	5,484	1	117
Victoria	15,102	36,026	13,058	39,284	10,386	39,518	-31	10
Total, Lake Ontario Region	152,005	100,621	148,093	118,342	131,619	139,468	-13	39
Total, Province of Ontario	1,288,231	859,489	1,279,695	1,031,633	1,154,151	1,225,660	-10	43

¹ Includes cows for milk/beef purposes two years and over; yearlings for milk/beef purposes; and steers.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1956, 1961 and 1966. Agriculture.

TABLE - 33

PRODUCTION OF CHEDDAR CHEESE, COUNTIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1956, 1961 AND 1965

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>% Change 1965/1951</u>
	----- (Pounds) -----				
Durham	-	-	-	-	-
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings	5,286,513	3,724,869	5,796,400	9,499,135	79.7
Lennox and Addington	4,867,259	3,205,984	3,959,683	4,410,445	-9.4
Northumberland	2,622,553	2,269,126	4,008,711	4,931,165	88.0
Peterborough	510,257	349,093	266,926	488,582	-4.2
Prince Edward	2,961,550	2,062,526	2,153,845	2,918,388	-1.5
Victoria	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Lake Ontario Region	16,248,132	11,611,598	16,185,565	22,247,715	36.9
Total, Province of Ontario	63,099,631	56,863,043	68,020,200	89,994,352	42.6
Region as % of Province	25.7	20.4	23.8	24.7	

TABLE - 34

PRODUCTION OF CREAMERY BUTTER, COUNTIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951, 1956, 1961 AND 1965

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>% Change 1965/1951</u>
	----- (Pounds) -----				
Durham	880,819	718,846	488,621	(1)	(2)
Haliburton	-	-	-	-	-
Hastings	2,156,166	2,864,381	2,389,770	1,274,045	-40.9
Lennox and Addington	311,445	815,293	909,773	2,762,470	787.0
Northumberland	2,309,237	2,784,714	2,390,167	1	2
Peterborough	739,069	537,042	418,051	223,845	-69.7
Prince Edward	186,630	214,919	139,657	111,916	-40.0
Victoria	1,848,077	1,563,713	1,502,091	1,279,254	-30.8
Total, Lake Ontario Region	8,431,443	9,498,908	8,238,130	8,516,315	1.0
Total, Province of Ontario	66,891,863	79,540,454	95,035,844	107,921,712	61.3
Region as % of Province	12.6	11.9	8.7	7.9	

(1) Northumberland and Durham, 2,864,785 lbs.

(2) Northumberland and Durham, -10.2%.

Source: Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food. Agricultural Statistics for Ontario, 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1965.

TABLE - 35
SALES BY DAIRIES, SPECIFIED AREAS, 1962 AND 1965

		<u>Fluid Milk</u>	<u>Skim Milk</u>	<u>Buttermilk</u>	<u>Chocolate Dairy Drink</u>	<u>Cream</u>
		-----Quarts-----				
Northumberland and Durham	1962	5,514,559	501,585	43,682	194,414	110,433
	1965	6,255,031	428,273	41,037	233,385	147,789
Haliburton and Victoria	1962	3,290,477	192,282	47,196	97,617	79,178
	1965	3,525,296	173,432	40,004	106,579	78,412
Hastings and Prince Edward	1962	8,915,829	625,200	88,880	285,940	173,603
	1965	9,221,285	528,900	76,169	357,749	163,101
Peterborough	1962	7,085,508	858,124	62,558	268,256	203,393
	1965	7,582,998	807,345	53,456	349,060	231,152
Lennox and Addington ¹	1962	1,758,324	74,440	15,294	61,779	35,081
	1965	1,513,050	57,615	9,048	63,396	23,326

TABLE - 36
PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY DAIRIES, SPECIFIED AREAS, 1962 AND 1965

		<u>Milk Bought Lbs.</u>	<u>Total Cost \$</u>
Northumberland and Durham	1962	17,810,983	819,433
	1965	20,085,615	956,728
Haliburton and Victoria	1962	9,953,731	429,284
	1965	10,711,195	481,175
Hastings and Prince Edward	1962	28,100,702	1,262,352
	1965	32,017,233	1,456,010
Peterborough	1962	26,897,020	1,148,232
	1965	29,186,314	1,316,631
Lennox and Addington ¹	1962	5,757,783	250,058
	1965	4,848,921	216,359

¹ Includes Figures for Frontenac County Excluding the City of Kingston.

Source: Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food, Agriculture Statistics for Ontario, 1962 and 1965.

TABLE - 37

ACREAGE AND FARM VALUE OF ALL FIELD CROPS,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1966

	Acres		Farm Value	
	No.	%	\$000's	%
Durham	123,982	14.9*	9,185	21.5
Haliburton	4,979	0.6	173	0.1
Hastings	149,219	18.0	6,642	15.6
Lennox and Addington	99,764	12.0	3,590	8.4
Northumberland	144,823	17.4	9,980	23.4
Peterborough	93,760	11.3	4,258	10.0
Prince Edward	90,034	10.8	3,452	8.1
Victoria	124,289	15.0	5,406	12.7
Total, Lake Ontario Region	830,850	100.0	42,686	100.0

* Note: due to rounding, may not add to 100.0 per cent.

Sources: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966: Agriculture.
Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 38

ACREAGE OF SELECTED FIELD CROPS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1956, 1961 AND 1966

Crops	1951		1956		1961		1966		Change Index Value 1966 (1951=100)
	Acres	% ¹	Acres	% ¹	Acres	% ¹	Acres	% ¹	
Hay	428,213	46.3	422,154	50.4	419,131	52.0	458,263	55.2	107
Oats	255,690	27.7	203,802	24.3	247,504	30.7	194,056	23.3	76
Mixed Grains	83,945	9.1	58,090	6.9	37,425	4.6	49,542	6.0	59
Winter Wheat	83,610	9.1	80,954	9.7	48,731	6.0	20,462	2.5	24
Corn for Fodder	26,421	2.9	28,454	3.4	22,803	2.8	51,101	6.2	193
Rye	10,557	1.1	6,998	0.8	4,754	0.6	2,919	0.4	28
Buckwheat	9,344	1.0	9,742	1.2	4,784	0.6	2,204	0.3	24
Barley	9,226	1.0	6,003	0.7	5,946	0.7	19,411	2.3	210
Potatoes	5,894	0.6	4,770	0.6	3,223	0.4	2,765	0.3	47
Spring Wheat	4,356	0.5	1,351	0.2	2,217	0.3	1,507	0.2	35
Tobacco	2,219	0.2	3,138	0.4	5,333	0.7	4,525	0.5	204
Corn for Husking	1,589	0.2	8,053	1.0	3,483	0.4	23,112	2.8	1,454
Field Roots	1,085	0.1	723	0.1	409	0.1	372	*	34
Dry Peas	1,046	0.1	2,240	0.3	312	*	145	*	14
Dry Beans	497	0.1	157	*	64	*	133	*	27
Soybeans	356	*	419	0.1	157	*	219	*	62
Flax	92	*	42	*	38	*	-	-	-
Total, Selected Field Crops	924,140	100.0	837,090	100.0	806,314	100.0	830,736	100.0	90
Lake Ontario Region As a % of Province		11.0		10.6		10.4		10.3	

* Less than 0.05

¹ Note: Due to rounding, may not add to 100.0 per cent.Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951, 1956, 1961 and 1966. Agriculture.
Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food. Agriculture Statistics for Ontario, 1951.

FARM VALUE OF ALL FIELD CROPS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1956 AND 1966

Crop	1956		1966	
	Value of Crops (\$'000's)	Percentage of Total Value	Value of Crops (\$'000's)	Percentage of Total Value
				Region as a Percentage of Province
Hay	13,203	42.2	19,722	12.9
All Oats	6,164	19.7	6,062	12.3
Winter Wheat	3,724	11.9	1,444	12.0
Tobacco	2,705	8.7	6,079	3.6
Mixed Grains	2,051	6.6	1,850	5.5
Potatoes	1,018	3.3	916	8.8
Corn for Fodder	952	3.0	2,987	8.4
Corn for Husking	494	1.3	2,388	1.5
Buckwheat	248	.8	55	19.0
Barley	199	.6	857	5.0
Rye	186	.6	91	8.3
Others ¹	327	1.0	234	1.5
Total, All Field Crops	31,271	100.0*	42,685	8.2

1 Includes flax, field roots, dry beans, dry peas, spring wheat, soybeans and sugar beets.

* Note: due to rounding, may not add to 100.0 per cent.

Source: Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 40
ACREAGE AND FARM VALUE OF ALL FIELD CROPS, COUNTIES, 1966

	Durham		Haliburton		Hastings		Lennox and Addington	
	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$
Hay	57,053	2,683,200	3,590	116,500	87,614	4,120,900	64,233	2,208,700
All Oats	28,163	1,028,900	1,143	31,400	39,937	1,116,800	24,406	719,600
Mixed Grains	10,468	433,400	93	2,900	4,560	147,200	2,267	83,400
Winter Wheat	3,831	263,300	-	-	1,556	94,900	1,093	65,100
Corn for Fodder	8,888	556,900	54	2,900	9,222	564,000	4,658	274,200
Rye	940	31,000	-	-	239	7,400	126	3,850
Barley	4,404	224,000	2	80	2,032	76,200	1,213	52,500
Potatoes	733	259,400	58	17,000	589	192,900	236	74,600
Corn for Husking	6,372	677,100	9	675	2,761	292,000	1,010	85,600
Tobacco	2,289	2,992,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others ¹	841	35,350	30	1,700	709	29,800	522	22,670
Total, Field Crops	123,982	9,185,350	4,979	173,155	149,219	6,642,100	99,764	3,590,220

	Northumberland		Peterborough		Prince Edward		Victoria	
	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$	Area Acres	Farm Value \$
Hay	70,910	3,370,000	56,768	2,626,200	46,233	1,402,600	71,862	3,193,600
All Oats	37,372	1,198,200	20,744	624,300	20,805	613,000	21,486	729,400
Mixed Grains	8,170	296,300	3,756	129,800	3,380	114,400	16,848	643,000
Winter Wheat	4,028	274,000	3,475	333,600	2,937	179,800	3,542	233,400
Corn for Fodder	9,693	608,200	6,456	343,100	6,845	384,100	5,285	253,100
Rye	1,022	30,800	94	2,950	276	8,600	222	6,800
Barley	3,231	137,200	918	37,800	4,388	189,600	3,223	140,000
Potatoes	496	175,600	177	55,900	285	83,600	191	57,200
Corn for Husking	6,414	685,500	899	79,650	4,633	463,700	1,014	103,500
Tobacco	2,235	3,086,300	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	-
Others ¹	1,252	117,570	473	24,970	253	12,266	616	45,580
Total, Field Crops	144,823	9,979,670	93,760	4,258,270	90,034	3,451,666	124,289	5,405,580

¹ Includes field roots, soybeans, buckwheat, spring wheat, flax, dry beans and other field crops.
² Included in others to avoid disclosure of individual operation.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1966. Agriculture.
Ontario, Department of Agriculture and Food. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 41

ESTIMATED FRUIT PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT, 1961, 1963 AND 1965

	Apples		Sour Cherries		Pears ¹		Raspberries		Strawberries		Other Fruits ²		Total Fruits		
	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	
Ontario and Durham	1961	2,250	370,088	15	1,485	100	17,652	500	224,000	90	32,805	16	1,473	2,971	647,503
	1963	2,876	800,850	15	1,330	85	49,695	600	276,480	55	47,190	15	1,180	3,646	1,176,725
	1965	3,026	1,025,033	10	720	95	35,764	600	247,000	98	87,992	10	265	3,839	1,396,774
Northumberland and Hastings	1961	2,300	629,849	48	17,920	26	6,656	100	75,630	50	29,952	20	5,740	2,544	765,747
	1963	2,917	918,365	48	18,000	20	8,680	105	41,580	85	56,695	16	5,040	3,191	1,048,360
	1965	2,937	912,734	46	11,520	20	16,292	130	50,160	96	44,688	10	2,744	3,239	1,038,138
Prince Edward	1961	1,200	381,767	186	48,464	12	1,350	160	69,120	50	30,000	10	3,400	1,618	534,101
	1963	1,300	466,159	186	35,000	14	378	230	103,500	65	36,000	15	3,938	1,810	644,975
	1965	1,300	464,924	190	64,502	14	1,350	255	115,995	65	28,500	8	1,620	1,832	676,891
Total	1961	5,750	1,381,704	249	67,869	138	25,658	760	368,750	190	92,757	46	10,613	7,133	1,947,351

1 Includes Bartlett Pears, Keiffer Pears and other varieties of pears.

2 Grapes, plums, prunes and cantaloupes.

TABLE - 42

ESTIMATED VEGETABLE PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT, 1961, 1963 AND 1965

	Asparagus		Cabbage		Sweet Corn		Mushrooms		Onions		Rutabagas		Tomatoes		Other Vegetables ¹		Total Vegetables		
	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	Acres	\$	
Ontario and Durham	1961	100	44,000	105	34,650	100	16,000	2	114,777	41	27,675	250	58,500	492	203,789	115	36,592	1,205	535,983
	1963	60	13,680	260	162,240	40	9,800	2	108,773	25	12,570	245	79,380	261	98,736	313	132,722	1,206	617,901
	1965	85	30,400	270	151,200	135	33,075	3	310,637	63	34,181	325	113,616	300	64,050	491	304,198	1,672	1,041,357
Northumberland and Hastings	1961	33	15,147	40	17,600	127	25,400	-	-	19	10,116	25	6,300	596	149,354	87	29,702	927	253,619
	1963	95	28,215	30	20,520	75	23,625	-	-	15	9,898	25	7,200	247	56,975	93	39,075	580	185,508
	1965	200	9,853	40	17,600	160	33,280	-	-	15	8,948	46	24,550	293	72,172	103	43,646	857	210,049
Prince Edward	1961	3	630	10	1,800	50	3,938	-	-	3	1,920	-	-	1,751	500,598	13	3,345	1,830	512,231
	1963	8	1,600	16	4,480	60	12,000	-	-	8	4,800	10	2,960	1,739	356,931	38	15,377	1,879	398,148
	1965	3	600	20	7,700	75	13,125	-	-	11	6,730	20	8,000	1,835	495,000	48	26,926	2,012	558,081
Total	1961	136	59,777	155	54,050	277	45,338	2	114,777	63	39,711	275	64,800	2,839	853,741	215	69,639	3,962	1,301,833
	1963	163	43,495	306	187,240	175	45,425	2	108,773	48	27,268	280	89,540	2,247	512,642	444	187,174	3,665	1,201,557
	1965	288	40,853	330	176,500	370	79,480	3	310,637	89	49,859	391	146,166	2,428	631,222	642	374,770	4,561	1,809,487

1 Includes beans, beets, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, green peas, head lettuce, parsnips, peppers, radishes and spinach.

Source: Ontario Department of Agriculture and Food, *Agricultural Statistics for Ontario, 1961, 1963 and 1965*.

TABLE - 43

FARM CASH RECEIPTS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961

	Field Crops	Fruits and Vegetables	Livestock	Poultry and Eggs	Dairy Products	Others	Total Receipts
Durham	\$ 2,767,340 % 25	882,570 8	4,274,380 38	1,062,370 9	2,098,450 19	139,380 1	11,224,490 100
Haliburton	\$ 4,800 % 2	260 *	136,810 53	28,710 11	52,020 20	35,710 14	258,310 100
Hastings	\$ 287,980 % 3	290,220 3	3,711,280 45	459,850 6	3,280,180 40	226,490 3	8,256,000 100
Lennox and Addington	\$ 186,370 % 4	66,730 1	2,017,670 43	326,020 7	2,061,630 44	41,100 1	4,699,520 100
Northumberland	\$ 2,291,050 % 20	1,166,270 10	3,731,220 32	1,419,270 12	2,821,710 25	67,410 1	11,496,930 100
Peterborough	\$ 232,590 % 4	147,610 2	3,113,380 51	782,550 13	1,686,480 28	104,970 2	6,067,580 100
Prince Edward	\$ 335,960 % 5	1,599,740 23	2,070,240 30	1,046,760 15	1,788,970 26	28,690 1	6,870,360 100
Victoria	\$ 259,560 % 3	57,790 1	5,273,480 71	541,110 7	1,130,630 15	186,370 3	7,448,940 100
Total, Lake Ontario Region	\$ 6,365,650 % 11	4,211,190 8	24,328,460 43	5,666,640 10	14,920,070 27	830,120 1	56,322,130 100

* Less than 0.05 per cent.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Agriculture.

TABLE - 44

VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1955 AND 1965

	Total Value	
	1955 \$	1965 \$
Durham	60	709,157
Haliburton	64,268	146,132
Hastings	13,722,707	16,461,960
Lennox and Addington	313,215	699,539
Northumberland	505,892	1,360,066
Peterborough	2,916,094	5,743,795
Prince Edward	2,995	8,499,470
Victoria	656,396	1,576
Total, Lake Ontario Region	18,181,627	33,621,695

Source: Ontario Department of Economics and Development, Applied
Economics Branch. Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 45
PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

	Establish- ments No.	Manufacturing Activity											
		Production & Related Workers					Total Activity						
		Number	Man- Hours Paid ('000)	Wages Paid ('000)	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials and Supplies Used	Value of Ship- ments of Goods of Own Manufacture	Value Added - Manufacturing Activity	Working Owners and Partners		Total Employees Salaries and Wages (\$'000)	Value Added - Total Activity (\$'000)	
									Number	Withdrawals			
Durham	60 9.5	1,759	3,720 8.9	7,907	670	36,807	57,111 11.4	19,999 7.5	39	167	2,366 8.8	11,563 9.3	20,176
Haliburton	17 2.7	205	463 1.1	648	53	1,104	2,392 0.5	1,394 0.5	10	46	225 0.8	730 0.6	1,407
Hastings	184 29.2	6,333	13,312 31.9	22,714	3,535	60,354	136,388 27.1	73,603 27.6	86	362	8,389 31.2	33,741 27.1	76,077
Lennox and Addington	39 6.2	1,136	2,420 5.8	5,013	1,357	17,183	38,223 7.6	20,020 7.5	18	60	1,555 5.8	7,535 6.1	20,153
Northumberland	95 15.1	1,899	4,114 9.9	7,269	717	31,199	65,522 13.0	33,862 12.7	50	162	2,435 9.0	10,114 8.1	35,272
Peterborough	113 17.9	6,357	13,461 32.3	33,033	1,774	64,340	156,413 31.1	94,656 35.6	69	266	9,278 34.5	50,980 40.9	96,088
Prince Edward	50 8.0	605	1,233 3.0	1,975	1,207	7,929	18,672 3.7	9,616 3.6	24	67	808 3.0	2,917 2.3	9,703
Victoria	72 11.4	1,410	2,940 7.1	4,799	541	14,440	28,091 5.6	13,205 5.0	34	111	1,865 6.9	7,028 5.6	13,500
Total, Lake Ontario Region	630 100.0	19,704	41,663 100.0	83,358	9,854	233,356	502,812 100.0	266,355 100.0	330	1,241	26,921 100.0	124,908 100.0	272,376
Total, Province of Ontario	12,781	509,758	1,092,937	2,320,944	283,965	8,627,975	15,842,949	7,066,985	5,665	23,591	728,936	3,666,810	7,489,116

Source: D.B.S., Advance Statement, Summary Statistics of Manufacturing, 1964.

TABLE - 46

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, CITIES AND TOWNS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

	No. Of Establishments	Total No. Of Employees	Average No. Of Employees Per Establishment	Wages Per Man-Hour Of Production Workers \$	Value Added Per Man-Hour Of Production Workers \$	Value Of Shipments (\$'000's)	Value Added (\$'000's)
Durham							
Bowmanville	16	873	55	2.22	5.10	15,644	7,686
Port Hope	22	1,235	56	2.16	5.88	36,792	10,410
Hastings							
Belleville	61	3,798	62	1.77	6.26	59,294	34,485
Deseronto	4	213	53	1.17	2.96	3,395	1,098
Trenton	31	1,926	62	1.69	4.96	34,382	16,415
Lennox and Addington							
Napanee	16	458	29	1.83	5.35	9,518	3,775
Northumberland							
Campbellford	19	301	16	1.42	3.56	4,794	1,991
Cobourg	26	1,692	65	1.94	10.32	50,771	28,410
Peterborough							
Peterborough	76	9,020	119	2.48	7.07	151,640	92,504
Victoria							
Lindsay	39	1,602	41	1.69	4.77	24,873	11,881

Source: D. B. S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

DISTRIBUTION OF SHIPMENTS VALUE AND EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1963

	Selling Value			Employment		
	Lake Ontario Region %	Ontario %	Canada %	Lake Ontario Region %	Ontario %	Canada %
Food and Beverages Industries	23.9	16.0	19.7	15.1	12.3	14.7
Tobacco Products Industries	-	1.1	1.2	-	0.5	0.8
Rubber Industries	-	2.0	1.3	-	2.3	1.7
Leather Industries	-	1.1	1.1	-	2.1	2.3
Textile Industries	5.7	2.9	3.8	6.6	3.6	4.9
Knitting Mills	-	0.7	0.9	-	1.3	1.6
Clothing Industries	0.4	1.5	3.2	1.1	3.4	6.5
Wood Industries	1.8	1.4	4.4	2.9	2.3	6.1
Furniture and Fixtures Industries	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.5
Paper and Allied Industries	4.2	5.9	8.5	3.5	5.6	7.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	1.1	3.4	3.3	2.2	5.7	5.3
Primary Metal Industries	-	11.5	10.7	-	8.3	6.6
Metal Fabricating Industries	4.7	7.6	6.5	6.1	9.4	7.9
Machinery Industries	8.8	4.4	3.1	10.9	5.9	4.1
Transportation Equipment Industries	1.0	15.9	9.8	1.8	10.4	7.8
Electrical Products Industries	19.8	7.4	5.3	24.7	9.9	7.1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	5.0	2.7	2.8	4.7	3.3	3.3
Petroleum and Coal Products Industries	-	3.0	4.7	-	1.0	1.1
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	2.8	6.8	5.7	1.9	5.2	4.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2.9	3.3	2.5	5.3	5.1	4.0
All Other Major Groups	16.3	-	-	10.7	-	-
Total, All Groups	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: D.B.S., Census of Manufacturing, 1963 and D.B.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 48

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, INDUSTRIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	19	130	523	104	233	406	16	552	1,401	896
	Commercial Printing	458	1,887	274	565	1,073	40	943	4,293	3,310
	Printing & Publishing	18	77	14	27	57	1	35	162	125
	Others									
	Total	47	606	2,487	392	825	57	1,530	5,856	4,331
Primary Metal Industries										
Metal Fabricating Industries	6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Metal Stamping, Pressing & Coating									
	Hardware, Tool & Outlery Manufacturers	7	106	427	84	312	19	369	1,059	685
	Machine Shops	4	643	2,889	512	2,155	97	3,363	9,438	6,140
	Others	18	123	521	100	416	26	412	1,223	809
		11	745	3,693	600	2,871	168	5,520	11,244	5,587
	Total	40	1,617	7,530	1,296	5,754	310	9,664	22,964	13,221
Machinery Industries										
	12	2,848	15,627	1,867	3,866	9,446	392	21,259	47,962	26,472
Transportation Equipment Industries										
	8	160	546	123	252	380	25	1,077	1,961	1,065
	Boat Building & Repair	8	388	1,533	304	1,052	32	1,854	4,325	2,401
	Others									
	Total	16	548	2,079	427	1,432	57	2,931	6,286	3,466
Electrical Products Industries										
	14	6,559	36,608	4,403	9,574	22,763	955	38,328	107,615	73,575
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries										
	16	277	1,088	214	277	1,088	77	1,333	3,703	2,278
	Concrete Products Manufacturers	6	52	228	40	169	64	763	1,390	563
	Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers	4	69	340	47	216	21	526	1,085	527
	Stone Products Manufacturers	8	882	4,508	644	2,958	2,624	4,207	22,743	15,978
	Others									
	Total	34	1,280	6,164	945	4,431	2,786	6,829	28,921	19,346
Chemical & Chemical Products Industries										
	4	27	89	15	29	34	3	82	221	133
	Manufacturers of Pharmaceuticals & Medicines	4	178	835	84	295	15	1,810	3,347	1,534
	Other Chemical Industries	8	371	1,987	281	1,408	636	5,343	12,855	6,980
	Others									
	Total	16	576	2,911	380	1,737	654	7,235	16,423	8,647
Miscellaneous Manufacturers Industries										
	3	258	897	197	400	637	22	1,278	2,854	1,593
	Ophthalmic Goods Manufacturers	8	3	13	6	13	1	32	141	108
	Dental Laboratories	5	233	792	198	409	25	625	1,771	1,120
	Jewellery & Silverware Manufacturers	4	5	21	11	21	2	14	73	57
	Signs & Displays Industry	18	1,121	4,739	894	3,431	95	4,613	11,559	6,826
	Others									
	Total	38	1,620	6,462	1,297	4,689	145	6,562	16,398	9,704
All Other Major Groups										
	-	1,792	7,935	1,405	2,927	5,677	479	28,831	40,997	12,033
	Total, All Industries	630	26,921	124,606	19,704	83,359	9,853	233,354	502,812	266,356

n.a. Not available.

Source: D.B.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 49

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

	No. Of Establishments	Total No. Of Employees	Average No. Of Employees Per Establishment	Wages Per Per Man-Hour Of Production Workers \$	Value Added Per Man-Hour Of Production Workers \$
Durham					
Food & Beverages Industries	19	95	5	1.65	5.79
Furniture & Fixtures Industries	6	115	19	1.72	4.23
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	6	44	7	1.77	4.21
Metal Fabricating Industries	7	641	92	2.26	5.94
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	3	39	13	1.73	4.78
All Other Major Groups	19	1,432	75	2.15	5.27
Total, All Industries	60	2,366	39	2.13	5.38
Haliburton					
Wood Industries	13	215	17	1.39	2.89
All Other Major Groups	4	10	3	1.64	7.00
Total, All Industries	17	225	13	1.40	3.00
Hastings					
Food & Beverages Industries	69	1,263	18	1.59	8.59
Textile Industries	5	569	114	1.32	1.97
Wood Industries	27	289	11	1.35	3.48
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	13	176	14	1.68	4.90
Machinery Industries	3	521	174	2.07	6.53
Transportation Equipment Industries	3	416	139	1.79	3.89
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	12	512	43	1.53	3.44
All Other Major Groups	52	4,643	89	1.80	5.78
Total, All Industries	184	8,389	46	1.71	5.53
Lennox and Addington					
Food & Beverages Industries	19	163	9	1.58	5.65
Wood Industries	8	14	2	1.32	3.32
All Other Major Groups	12	1,378	115	2.14	8.68
Total, All Industries	39	1,555	40	2.07	8.27
Northumberland					
Wood Industries	11	13	1	1.23	4.80
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	6	29	5	1.39	5.24
Metal Fabricating Industries	7	210	30	2.04	4.53
Transportation Equipment Industries	3	4	1	2.00	7.00
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	5	26	5	1.86	5.90
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	4	2	0.5	1.25	2.50
All Other Major Groups	59	2,151	36	1.75	8.69
Total, All Industries	95	2,435	26	1.77	8.23
Peterborough					
Food & Beverages Industries	32	632	20	2.07	9.58
Wood Industries	12	37	3	1.38	3.53
Furniture & Fixtures Industries	5	10	2	1.44	8.06
Paper & Allied Industries	4	420	105	2.03	6.71
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	11	191	17	2.37	7.54
Metal Fabricating Industries	11	134	12	1.92	4.08
Transportation Equipment Industries	8	111	14	1.60	5.07
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	7	429	61	2.05	5.81
All Other Major Groups	23	7,314	318	2.57	7.03
Total, All Industries	113	9,278	82	2.45	7.03
Prince Edward					
Food & Beverages Industries	36	390	11	1.29	3.43
Metal Fabricating Industries	3	8	3	1.71	4.29
All Other Major Groups	11	410	37	1.91	12.25
Total, All Industries	50	808	16	1.60	7.80
Victoria					
Wood Industries	14	170	12	1.40	2.60
Furniture & Fixtures Industries	6	31	5	2.00	3.61
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6	183	31	1.37	4.94
All Other Major Groups	46	1,481	32	1.69	4.73
Total, All Industries	72	1,865	26	1.63	4.49

Source: D.E.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 50
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

<u>Industrial Group</u>	<u>Durham</u>	<u>Haliburton</u>	<u>Hastings</u>	<u>Lemnox and Addington</u>	<u>Northumberland</u>	<u>Peterborough</u>	<u>Prince Edward</u>	<u>Victoria</u>	<u>Total, Lake Ontario Region</u>
Food & Beverages Industries	19	2	69	19	39	32	36	22	238
Rubber Industries	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Leather Industries	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	8
Textile Industries	-	-	5	1	2	6	-	1	15
Knitting Mills	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Clothing Industries	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	5
Wood Industries	5	13	27	8	11	12	2	14	92
Furniture & Fixtures Industries	6	-	8	2	7	5	1	6	35
Paper & Allied Industries	1	-	2	1	-	4	-	1	9
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	6	1	13	2	6	11	2	6	47
Primary Metal Industries	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	6
Metal Fabricating Industries	7	1	9	1	7	11	3	1	40
Machinery Industries	2	-	3	1	1	3	-	2	12
Transportation Equipment Industries	-	-	3	-	3	8	1	1	16
Electrical Products Industries	1	-	7	-	2	2	1	1	14
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	3	-	9	1	5	7	2	7	34
Chemical & Chemical Products Industries	4	-	4	1	4	-	1	2	16
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2	-	12	2	4	11	1	6	38
Total, All Industries	60	17	184	39	95	113	50	72	630

Source: D.B.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 51

MEASURES OF EARNINGS, PRODUCTIVITY AND CAPITAL ORIENTATION IN MANUFACTURING, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

	Average No. of Employees Per Establishment	Wages Per Production Worker	Value Added Per Worker	Wages Per Man-Hour	Value Added Per Man-Hour	Wages Per Man-Hour As a Percent of Value Added Per Man-Hour	Value Added As a Percent of Value of Shipments
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Durham	39	4,495	11,370	2.13	5.38	40	35
Haliburton	13	3,161	6,800	1.40	3.01	46	58
Hastings	46	3,587	11,622	1.71	5.53	31	54
Lennox and Addington	40	4,413	17,623	2.07	8.27	25	52
Northumberland	26	3,828	17,831	1.77	8.23	21	52
Peterborough	82	5,196	14,890	2.45	7.03	35	61
Prince Edward	16	3,264	15,894	1.60	7.80	21	51
Victoria	26	3,404	9,365	1.63	4.49	36	47
Total, Lake Ontario Region	43	4,231	13,518	2.00	6.39	31	53
Total, Province of Ontario	57	4,553	13,863	2.12	6.47	33	45

Source: D.B.S., Advance Statement, Summary Statistics of Manufacturing, 1964.

TABLE - 52

MEASURES OF EARNINGS, PRODUCTIVITY AND CAPITAL ORIENTATION, INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1963

	Average No. of Employees per Establishment	Wages per Production Worker \$	Value Added per Production Worker \$	Female Production Workers as a Per- centage of Total Production Workers %	Wages per Production Worker as a Percentage of V.A. P.W. %	Rank	Value Added as a Percentage of Value of Shipments %
Food and Beverages Industries	16	3,499	19,547	25	17.9	15	44.3
Textile Industries	107	3,447	10,414	36	33.1	10	52.5
Clothing Industries	57	2,219	3,992	86	55.6	1	46.7
Wood Industries	8	3,009	6,757	6	44.5	4	52.3
Furniture and Fixtures Industries	20	3,231	6,939	15	46.6	3	48.2
Paper and Allied Industries	103	4,393	13,478	19	32.6	12	47.4
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	12	3,720	10,898	25	34.1	9	74.4
Metal Fabricating Industries	41	4,009	9,781	13	41.0	6	55.3
Machinery Industries	260	4,939	12,498	5	39.5	8	55.1
Transportation Equipment Industries	28	2,978	7,275	16	40.9	7	53.5
Electrical Products Industries	497	4,877	14,737	24	33.1	10	62.9
Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries	37	4,337	17,060	1	25.5	13	66.0
Chemical and Chemical Products Industries	29	4,583	22,181	3	20.7	14	51.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	38	3,406	7,863	49	43.3	5	59.2
All Other Major Groups	155	3,487	6,316	32	55.2	2	18.2
Total, All Industries	40	4,017	12,445	23	32.3	-	48.1

Source: D.B.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 53

MEASURES OF EARNINGS, PRODUCTIVITY AND CAPITAL ORIENTATION IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1962

	Average No. of Employees per Establishment	Wages per Production Worker	Value Added per Production Worker	Wages per Man-Hour of Production Workers	Value Added per Man-Hour of Production Workers	Female Production Workers as a Percentage of Total Production Workers	Wages as a Percentage of Value Added	Value Added as a Percentage of Value of Shipments
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%
<u>Food and Beverages Industries</u>								
Poultry Processors	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	7.00	n.a.	n.a.	47.
Dairy Factories	9	3,154	11,998	1.41	5.36	7.	26.	24.
Fruit and Vegetable Preservers	28	2,085	5,610	0.99	2.68	45.	37.	37.
Food Manufacturers	7	3,083	14,209	1.39	6.42	7.	22.	30.
Bakeries	5	2,673	15,837	1.24	2.72	14.	46.	39.
Soft Drink Manufacturers	18	n.a.	13,928	n.a.	7.34	4.	n.a.	65.
All Other Food and Beverage Manufacturers	92	4,125	22,955	1.89	10.51	31.	18.	52.
Total	16	3,282	15,232	1.52	7.04	27.	22.	42.
<u>Leather Industries</u>								
All Other Leather Manufacturers	130	2,613	4,616	1.30	2.29	41.	57.	44.
Total	130	2,613	4,616	1.30	2.29	41.	57.	44.
<u>Textile Industries</u>								
Wool Cloth Mills	182	2,428	3,660	1.24	1.87	58.	66.	46.
All Other Textile Manufacturers	96	3,785	12,599	1.78	5.92	24.	30.	55.
Total	112	3,307	9,450	1.60	4.57	36.	35.	54.
<u>Clothing Industries</u>								
All Other Clothing Manufacturers	53	2,146	4,091	0.98	1.87	89.	53.	50.
Total	53	2,146	4,091	0.98	1.87	89.	53.	50.
<u>Wood Industries</u>								
Sawmills	6	2,836	5,148	1.31	2.37	1.	55.	50.
Veneer and Plywood Mills	40	2,697	4,758	1.13	1.99	21.	57.	48.
Sash, Door and Planing Mills	5	2,783	4,087	1.39	2.04	n.a.	68.	35.
Wooden Box Factories	2	2,200	4,400	1.05	2.10	n.a.	50.	43.
All Other Wood Manufacturers	15	3,383	7,375	1.56	3.39	9.	46.	38.
Total	8	2,864	5,267	1.29	2.37	9.	54.	45.
<u>Furniture and Fixtures Industries</u>								
Household Furniture Industries	17	2,949	5,666	1.36	2.62	12.	52.	51.
All Other Furniture Manufacturers	31	3,372	8,138	1.71	4.13	12.	41.	53.
Total	20	3,064	6,337	1.45	3.00	12.	48.	52.
<u>Paper and Allied Industries</u>								
Pulp and Paper Mills	172	4,380	14,013	1.78	5.71	3.	31.	48.
All Other Paper Manufacturers	70	3,977	11,984	1.87	5.63	38.	33.	43.
Total	104	4,199	13,100	1.82	5.68	19.	32.	46.
<u>Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries</u>								
Commercial Printing	6	3,446	8,804	1.61	4.11	21.	39.	69.
Printing and Publishing	16	3,886	11,728	1.89	5.71	25.	33.	77.
All Other Printing and Publishing Industries	5	4,400	16,600	2.10	7.90	-	27.	89.
Total	11	3,787	11,110	1.82	5.34	23.	34.	76.

<u>Metal Fabricating Industries</u>									
Metal Stamping, Pressing and Coating	15	3,671	8,800	1.69	4.04	7.	42.	65.	
Machine Shops	6	3,765	7,296	1.76	3.42	-	52.	64.	
Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries	99	4,068	9,840	2.02	4.93	7.	41.	72.	
All Other Metal Fabricating Manufacturers	91	3,950	8,665	1.89	4.15	15.	47.	47.	
Total	44	3,960	9,004	1.91	4.34	11.	44.	55.	
<u>Machinery Industries</u>									
All Other Machinery Manufacturers	281	4,783	13,068	2.34	6.38	5.	37.	59.	
Total	281	4,783	13,068	2.34	6.38	5.	37.	59.	
<u>Transportation Equipment Industries</u>									
All Other Transportation Equipment	28	3,442	6,912	1.66	3.34	8.	50.	50.	
Total	28	3,442	6,912	1.66	3.34	8.	50.	50.	
<u>Electrical Products Industries</u>									
All Other Electrical Products	468	4,791	14,570	2.24	6.82	25.	33.	63.	
Total	468	4,791	14,570	2.24	6.82	25.	33.	63.	
<u>Non-Metallic Mineral Products Industries</u>									
Concrete Products Manufacturers	15	3,613	8,419	1.57	3.65	-	43.	60.	
Ready-Mix Concrete Manufacturers	7	3,676	13,941	1.62	6.16	-	26.	46.	
Stone Products Manufacturers	18	3,979	13,542	1.71	5.80	4.	29.	58.	
All Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	107	4,903	19,998	2.22	9.07	2.	25.	69.	
Total	36	4,537	17,001	2.03	7.61	2.	27.	66.	
<u>Chemical and Chemical Products Industries</u>									
Other Chemical Industries	37	3,203	19,784	1.68	10.38	20.	16.	44.	
All Other Chemical Manufacturers	29	4,557	21,118	2.16	10.02	3.	22.	52.	
Total	31	4,281	20,846	2.07	10.09	7.	21.	50.	
<u>Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries</u>									
Dental Laboratories	1	2,857	10,857	1.25	4.75	29.	26.	74.	
Jewelry and Silverware Manufacturers	58	3,292	5,876	1.48	2.64	21.	56.	62.	
Signs and Displays	2	3,000	6,667	1.29	2.86	22.	45.	65.	
All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturers	57	3,280	7,766	1.64	3.87	55.	42.	60.	
Total	37	3,276	7,524	1.61	3.69	50.	44.	61.	
Total, All Other Major Groups	161	3,969	9,552	1.89	4.55	24.	42.	13.	
Total, All Industries	40	3,890	11,738	1.84	5.54	23.	33.	45.	

Source: D.B.S., Economic Statistics Branch, Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Special Tabulation.

TABLE - 54

PERCENT CHANGE IN MANUFACTURING, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961 TO 1964

	Manufacturing Activity										Total Activity			
	No. of Establishments %	Production & Related Workers				Cost of Fuel and Electricity %	Cost of Materials and Supplies Used %	Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture %	Value Added - Manufacturing Activity %	Working Owners and Partners		Total Employees		Value Added - Total Activity %
		Number %	Hours Paid %	Wages %	Number %					Withdrawals %	Number %	Salaries and Wages %		
Durham	-6.3	0.1	2.6	15.7	0.8	-56.2	-44.8	7.9	-	21.9	-1.4	11.2	7.8	
Haliburton	13.3	42.4	47.5	53.2	65.6	56.4	58.2	87.6	-16.7	12.2	16.0	23.5	87.6	
Hastings	-5.6	8.1	6.7	17.3	15.0	23.9	20.7	21.0	-5.5	21.1	5.9	14.8	21.9	
Lennox and Addington	-7.1	8.9	11.7	19.2	1.9	26.4	38.3	55.7	-5.3	-13.0	6.5	13.8	60.8	
Northumberland	-5.9	15.7	26.0	42.6	52.9	40.9	60.7	84.8	-9.1	1.3	15.8	42.7	83.1	
Peterborough	-10.3	21.9	16.5	42.0	13.6	16.3	32.3	54.5	-1.4	25.5	17.8	35.8	43.8	
Prince Edward	-7.4	5.8	5.0	16.4	9.6	17.4	23.2	37.9	-17.2	6.3	7.3	19.4	40.0	
Victoria	-1.4	-3.9	-2.7	8.4	7.6	27.1	20.4	10.7	6.3	13.3	-4.4	7.2	11.0	
Total, Lake Ontario Region	-6.0	11.3	10.8	27.6	12.8	-3.8	13.5	39.1	-4.9	15.0	9.2	23.8	36.5	
Total, Province of Ontario	2.9	17.7	19.7	33.5	19.6	40.8	37.0	34.7	-5.2	6.5	14.1	28.2	34.9	

Source: D. B. S., Advance Statement, Summary Statistics of Manufacturing, 1964.

TABLE - 55

LOCATION OF NEW MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS*, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1956 TO 1966

	Industries																		Total
	Non-Metallic Mineral Products	Wood	Transportation Equipment	Electrical Products	Miscellaneous	Chemical & Chemical Products	Metal Fabricating	Machinery	Food and Beverages	Rubber	Primary Metal	Leather	Printing, Publishing & Allied	Clothing	Textile	Furniture and Pictures	Paper and Allied		
Port Hope	1	-	1	-	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	
Lindsay	-	1	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	11	
Cobourg	-	3	-	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Trenton	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Peterborough	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	
Brighton	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Campbellford	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Bancroft	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	
Belleville	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Colborne	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Bowmanville	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Napanee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Picton	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Hastings	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Bobcaygeon	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Newcastle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Stirling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
North Brook	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tweed	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Bicroft	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Ormeau	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Deseronto	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Cobocmk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Total	8	8	8	7	7	6	6	6	5	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	75	

Source: Ontario, Department of Economics and Development, Ontario Industrial Review, 1956 to 1966.

TABLE - 56

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961 TO 1966

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Institutional and Government</u>	<u>Other</u>
1961	(\$000's) %	26,386 100.0	12,505 47.4	2,385 9.0	6,646 25.2	4,838 18.3	12 0.1
1962	(\$000's) %	27,174 100.0	10,038 37.0	4,404 16.2	3,759 13.8	8,973 33.0	- -
1963	(\$000's) %	28,137 100.0	15,881 56.5	2,032 7.2	4,926 17.5	5,298 18.8	- -
1964	(\$000's) %	40,284 100.0	23,677 58.8	5,290 13.1	4,104 10.2	7,213 17.9	- -
1965	(\$000's) %	52,309 100.0	21,389 40.9	4,315 8.3	4,151 7.9	22,454 42.9	- -
1966	(\$000's) %	49,698 100.0	20,761 41.8	7,270 14.6	5,030 10.1	16,637 33.5	- -
Percentage Change 1966/1961		88.3	66.0	204.8	-24.3	243.9	-

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Building Permits, 1961 to 1966.

TABLE - 57

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED, SELECTED CENTRES,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1966

	Total		Residential		Industrial		Commercial		Institutional and Government	
	(\$'000's)	%	(\$'000's)	%	(\$'000's)	%	(\$'000's)	%	(\$'000's)	%
<u>Durham</u>										
Bowmanville	1,019	100.0	474	46.5	214	21.0	223	21.9	108	10.6
Newcastle	191	100.0	191	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Port Hope	1,512	100.0	535	35.4	199	13.2	123	8.1	655	43.3
<u>Hastings</u>										
Bancroft	8	100.0	1	12.5	-	-	7	87.5	-	-
Belleville	3,489	100.0	1,927	55.2	647	18.5	591	17.0	324	9.3
Deseronto	231	100.0	22	9.5	208	90.1	1	0.4	-	-
Frankford	189	100.0	189	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madoc	36	100.0	32	88.9	-	-	4	11.1	-	-
Marmora	45	100.0	35	77.8	-	-	10	22.2	-	-
Stirling	83	100.0	45	54.2	24	28.9	7	8.4	7	8.5
Trenton	1,057	100.0	382	36.1	200	18.9	433	41.0	42	4.0
Tweed	74	100.0	66	89.2	2	2.7	6	8.1	-	-
<u>Lennox and Addington</u>										
Bath	139	100.0	99	71.2	-	-	-	-	40	28.8
Napanee	2,112	100.0	285	13.5	121	5.7	26	1.2	1,680	79.6
<u>Northumberland</u>										
Brighton	346	100.0	202	58.4	118	34.1	26	7.5	-	-
Campbellford	704	100.0	87	12.4	14	2.0	103	14.6	500	71.0
Cobourg	3,811	100.0	643	16.9	1,722	45.2	100	2.6	1,346	35.3
Colborne	80	100.0	49	61.2	12	15.0	19	23.8	-	-
<u>Peterborough</u>										
Havelock	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
Norwood	511	100.0	45	8.8	-	-	4	0.8	462	90.4
Peterborough	17,046	100.0	5,426	31.8	2,096	12.3	2,457	14.4	7,067	41.5
<u>Prince Edward</u>										
Pictou	395	100.0	92	23.3	88	22.3	192	48.6	23	5.8
Wellington	409	100.0	16	3.9	8	2.0	3	0.7	382	93.4
<u>Victoria</u>										
Bobaygeon	168	100.0	156	92.9	-	-	12	7.1	-	-
Lindsay	1,662	100.0	715	43.0	38	2.3	175	10.5	734	44.2
Sturgeon Point	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodville	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Lake Ontario Region</u>										
Lake Ontario Region	49,698	100.0	20,761	41.8	7,270	14.6	5,030	10.1	16,637	33.5

n.a. - Not available

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Building Permits, 1966

TABLE - 58

DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED,
CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961 TO 1966

	Started						Completed					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Belleville	246	263	264	290	137	176	185	243	249	294	181	168
Bowmanville	37	40	47	92	116	33	33	52	26	84	73	101
Cobourg	60	61	37	60	95	55	54	68	39	43	75	81
Lindsay	41	42	80	33	48	43	36	42	64	51	36	47
Peterborough	173	102	222	353	262	247	342	98	147	257	281	225
Port Hope	24	13	22	53	30	28	27	13	15	26	44	35
Trenton	88	62	67	120	36	25	83	74	54	88	71	34

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, New Residential Construction, 1961 to 1966.

TABLE - 59

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY TYPE, COUNTIES AND CENTRES OF 5,000
POPULATION AND OVER, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Single Detached</u>	<u>Single Attached</u>	<u>Apartment Or Flat</u>	<u>Mobile</u>
Durham	No.	10,899	8,928	885	1,071	--
	%	100.0	82.0	8.1	9.8	
Bowmanville	No.	2,073	1,498	266	309	--
	%	100.0	72.3	12.8	14.9	
Port Hope	No.	2,417	1,698	255	464	--
	%	100.0	70.3	10.5	19.2	
Haliburton	No.	2,523	2,344	121	--	--
	%	100.0	92.9	4.8	--	--
Hastings	No.	24,576	18,262	2,952	3,177	185
	%	100.0	74.3	12.0	12.9	0.8
Belleville	No.	8,563	5,697	1,010	1,856	--
	%	100.0	66.5	11.8	21.7	
Trenton	No.	3,558	2,328	452	778	--
	%	100.0	65.4	12.7	21.9	
Lennox and Addington	No.	6,296	5,235	693	334	--
	%	100.0	83.2	11.0	5.3	
Northumberland	No.	11,451	9,396	878	1,126	--
	%	100.0	82.1	7.7	9.8	
Cobourg	No.	2,725	1,750	439	531	--
	%	100.0	64.2	16.1	19.5	
Peterborough	No.	20,284	16,728	990	2,556	--
	%	100.0	82.5	4.9	12.6	
Peterborough	No.	12,853	9,776	748	2,329	--
	%	100.0	76.1	5.8	18.1	
Prince Edward	No.	5,792	4,643	733	391	--
	%	100.0	80.2	12.7	6.8	
Victoria	No.	8,638	7,311	553	764	--
	%	100.0	84.6	6.4	8.8	
Lindsay	No.	3,321	2,354	355	602	--
	%	100.0	70.9	10.7	18.1	
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No.	90,459	72,847	7,805	9,419	185
	%	100.0	80.5	8.6	10.4	0.2
Total, Province of Ontario	No.	1,640,750	1,140,653	170,312	324,859	4,926
	%	100.0	69.5	10.4	19.8	0.3

-- Estimate of less than 100.

Note: In cases where figures for mobile homes are not stated, percentages may not add to 100.0.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Housing Characteristics.

TABLE - 60

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY TENURE, COUNTIES AND CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION
AND OVER, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1951 AND 1961

		Total		Owned		Rented	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham	1951	8,620	100.0	6,365	73.8	2,255	26.2
	1961	10,899	100.0	8,605	79.0	2,294	21.0
Bowmanville	1951	1,570	100.0	1,020	65.0	550	35.0
	1961	2,073	100.0	1,616	78.0	457	22.0
Port Hope	1951	1,965	100.0	1,205	61.3	760	38.7
	1961	2,417	100.0	1,644	68.0	773	32.0
Haliburton	1951	2,050	100.0	1,710	83.4	340	16.6
	1961	2,523	100.0	1,971	78.1	552	21.9
Hastings	1951	19,740	100.0	12,940	65.6	6,800	34.4
	1961	24,576	100.0	16,675	67.9	7,901	32.1
Belleville	1951	5,465	100.0	2,945	53.9	2,520	46.1
	1961	8,563	100.0	5,423	63.3	3,140	36.7
Trenton	1951	2,770	100.0	1,490	53.8	1,280	46.2
	1961	3,558	100.0	1,945	54.7	1,613	45.3
Lennox and Addington	1951	5,440	100.0	4,235	77.8	1,205	22.2
	1961	6,296	100.0	4,847	77.0	1,449	23.0
Northumberland	1951	9,495	100.0	6,955	73.2	2,540	26.8
	1961	11,451	100.0	8,660	75.6	2,791	24.4
Cobourg	1951	1,990	100.0	1,075	54.0	915	46.0
	1961	2,725	100.0	1,662	61.0	1,063	39.0
Peterborough	1951	15,985	100.0	11,265	70.5	4,720	29.5
	1961	20,284	100.0	15,323	75.5	4,961	24.5
Peterborough	1951	10,020	100.0	6,370	63.6	3,650	36.4
	1961	12,853	100.0	8,983	69.9	3,870	30.1
Prince Edward	1951	5,310	100.0	3,740	70.4	1,570	29.6
	1961	5,792	100.0	4,194	72.4	1,598	27.6
Victoria	1951	7,830	100.0	6,120	78.2	1,710	21.8
	1961	8,638	100.0	6,792	78.6	1,846	21.4
Lindsay	1951	2,725	100.0	1,790	65.7	935	34.3
	1961	3,321	100.0	2,231	67.2	1,090	32.8
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1951	74,470	100.0	53,330	71.6	21,140	28.4
	1961	90,459	100.0	67,067	74.1	23,392	25.9
% Change 1961/1951		21.5		25.8		10.7	
Total, Province of Ontario	1951	1,181,125	100.0	821,335	69.5	359,790	30.5
	1961	1,640,750	100.0	1,157,229	70.5	483,521	29.5
% Change 1961/1951		38.9		40.9		34.4	

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951 and 1961. Housing Characteristics.

TABLE - 61

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS BY CONDITION OF DWELLING, COUNTIES AND CENTRES OF 5,000
POPULATION AND OVER, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1961

		<u>Total</u>	<u>In Good Condition</u>	<u>In Need Of Minor Repair</u>	<u>In Need Of Major Repair</u>
Durham	No.	10,899	8,017	2,367	515
	%	100.0	73.6	21.7	4.7
Bowmanville	No.	2,073	1,514	423	136
	%	100.0	73.0	20.4	6.6
Port Hope	No.	2,417	1,839	507	--
	%	100.0	76.1	21.0	n.a.
Haliburton	No.	2,523	1,794	571	158
	%	100.0	71.1	22.6	6.3
Hastings	No.	24,576	17,041	5,765	1,770
	%	100.0	69.3	23.5	7.2
Belleville	No.	8,563	6,369	1,622	572
	%	100.0	74.4	18.9	6.7
Trenton	No.	3,558	2,222	1,058	278
	%	100.0	62.5	29.7	7.8
Lennox and Addington	No.	6,296	4,287	1,548	461
	%	100.0	68.1	24.6	7.3
Northumberland	No.	11,451	7,673	2,962	816
	%	100.0	67.0	25.9	7.1
Cobourg	No.	2,725	2,097	436	192
	%	100.0	77.0	16.0	7.0
Peterborough	No.	20,284	14,580	4,641	1,063
	%	100.0	71.9	22.9	5.2
Peterborough	No.	12,853	9,597	2,815	441
	%	100.0	74.7	21.9	3.4
Prince Edward	No.	5,792	4,056	1,351	385
	%	100.0	70.0	23.3	6.7
Victoria	No.	8,638	5,226	2,658	754
	%	100.0	60.5	30.8	8.7
Lindsay	No.	3,321	1,850	1,140	331
	%	100.0	55.7	34.3	10.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No.	90,459	62,674	21,863	5,922
	%	100.0	69.3	24.2	6.5
Total, Province of Ontario	No.	1,640,750	1,252,216	314,407	74,127
	%	100.0	76.3	19.2	4.5

Note: -- Denotes a figure less than 100.

n.a. Not available.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Housing Characteristics.

TABLE - 62

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, 1955, 1964 AND 1965

		<u>Passenger</u>	<u>Truck</u> ¹	<u>Dual Purpose</u> ²	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>	
						<u>1965/1955</u>	<u>1965/1964</u>
Durham	1955	7,348	1,823	n.a.	9,171		
	1964	11,475	2,350	919	14,744		
	1965	12,815	2,678	1,056	16,549	80.4	12.2
Haliburton	1955	1,935	814	n.a.	2,749		
	1964	1,996	858	218	3,072		
	1965	2,219	938	181	3,338	21.4	8.7
Hastings	1955	21,015	5,206	n.a.	26,221		
	1964	28,366	5,664	2,513	36,543		
	1965	29,097	6,144	2,399	37,640	43.5	3.0
Lennox and Addington	1955	5,009	1,633	n.a.	6,642		
	1964	5,098	1,813	392	7,303		
	1965	6,191	1,765	508	8,464	27.4	15.9
Northumberland	1955	7,647	2,291	n.a.	9,938		
	1964	10,414	2,756	749	13,919		
	1965	11,683	2,865	962	15,510	56.1	11.4
Peterborough	1955	16,992	3,472	n.a.	20,464		
	1964	21,472	4,061	1,780	27,313		
	1965	22,407	4,171	1,845	28,423	38.9	4.1
Prince Edward	1955	5,108	1,453	n.a.	6,561		
	1964	6,305	1,885	515	8,705		
	1965	6,445	1,790	531	8,766	33.6	0.7
Victoria	1955	7,840	1,979	n.a.	9,819		
	1964	8,586	2,371	548	11,505		
	1965	9,148	2,569	754	12,471	27.0	8.4
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1955	72,894	18,671	n.a.	91,565		
	1964	93,712	21,758	7,634	123,104		
	1965	100,005	22,920	8,236	131,161	43.2	6.5
Total, Province of Ontario	1955	1,292,133	287,942	25,457	1,605,532		
	1964	1,877,443	334,759	151,085	2,363,287		
	1965	1,976,625	344,519	163,071	2,484,215	54.7	5.1

¹ Estimated in 1964.² Not available on a county basis in 1955; included in figure for trucks. Dual purpose includes station wagons.
n.a. Not available.Source: Ontario, Department of Transport. Ontario Motor Vehicle Registrations, Driver's Licences etc., 1955, 1964 and 1965.

TABLE - 63

EXPENDITURES BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION
AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, FISCAL YEARS 1965 AND 1966

		<u>Construction</u> \$	<u>Maintenance</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Haliburton	1965	633,431	352,491	985,922
	1966	799,129	458,934	1,258,063
Hastings	1965	4,848,292	772,142	5,620,434
	1966	4,262,263	854,337	5,116,600
Lennox and Addington	1965	5,018,120	526,845	5,544,965
	1966	2,041,174	606,662	2,647,836
Northumberland and Durham	1965	1,396,924	1,136,321	2,533,245
	1966	1,832,185	1,293,715	3,125,900
Peterborough	1965	1,978,257	452,586	2,430,843
	1966	1,494,272	515,685	2,009,957
Prince Edward	1965	822,947	206,856	1,029,803
	1966	1,770,635	214,214	1,984,849
Victoria	1965	553,736	536,930	1,090,666
	1966	1,973,328	546,486	2,519,814
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1965	15,251,707	3,984,171	19,235,878
	1966	14,172,986	4,490,033	18,663,019
Total, Province of Ontario	1965	140,327,061	44,219,742	184,546,803
	1966	171,305,636	48,022,618	219,328,254

Source: Ontario Department of Highways, Annual Report, 1965 and 1966.

TABLE - 64

CARGO HANDLED AT SELECTED PORTS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1955 AND 1965

	In Coastwise Shipping		In Foreign Shipping		Total Cargo Handled
	Loaded	Unloaded	Loaded	Unloaded	
	Tons				
Belleville					
1955	185,362	57,955	-	222,925	466,242
1965	116,028	37,501	-	183,653	337,182
Cobourg					
1955	-	112,953	-	21,477	134,430
1965	20,549	125,484	-	11,857	157,890
Picton					
1955	5,922	2	207,277	14,906	228,107
1965	289,082	43,399	715,063	151,860	1,199,404

Source: D.B.S., Shipping Report, 1955 and 1965.

TABLE - 65

WHOLESALE TRADE, MAJOR CENTRES, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	1951			1961		
	Number of Locations No.	Sales (\$'000's)	Percent of Total Region %	Number of Locations No.	Sales (\$'000's)	Percent of Total Region %
Durham	17	1,019	1.1	58	14,949	10.8
Bowmanville ¹	3	*	*	6	1,031	0.7
Port Hope ¹	4	*	*	12	1,056	0.8
Haliburton	4	181	0.2	5	1,035	0.8
Hastings	90	47,127	49.3	152	54,196	39.3
Belleville ¹	56	38,037	39.8	70	39,739	28.8
Trenton ¹	11	4,542	4.8	20	4,776	3.5
Lennox and Addington	20	2,559	2.7	26	4,734	3.4
Northumberland	37	8,768	9.2	65	15,015	10.9
Cobourg ¹	12	5,782	6.1	11	4,859	3.5
Peterborough	68	26,696	28.0	116	30,285	22.0
Peterborough ¹	60	26,405	27.6	80	26,340	19.1
Prince Edward	16	2,712	2.8	33	5,226	3.8
Victoria	29	6,437	6.7	56	12,464	9.0
Lindsay ¹	18	4,628	4.8	24	6,210	4.5
Total, Lake Ontario Region	281	95,499	100.0	511	137,905	100.0

¹ Change in municipal boundaries since 1951. Data shown are for areas as incorporated in each of these years.

* Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1951 and 1961. Wholesale Trade.

TABLE - 66

RETAIL SALES, MAJOR CENTRES, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1961

	1951			1961		
	Establishments No.	Sales (\$'000's)	Percent Of Total Region %	Establishments No.	Sales (\$'000's)	Percent Of Total Region %
Durham	324	18,049	9.7	358	27,860	9.4
Bowmanville ¹	81	4,534	2.4	91	8,716	3.0
Port Hope ¹	99	7,646	4.1	100	9,624	3.3
Haliburton	106	4,264	2.3	121	7,463	2.5
Hastings	816	57,971	31.1	885	91,984	31.2
Bancroft ¹	45	1,971	1.1	52	4,526	1.5
Belleville ¹	244	27,330	14.7	294	44,615	15.1
Trenton ¹	130	11,488	6.2	129	18,685	6.3
Lennox and Addington	229	11,490	6.2	219	15,856	5.4
Napanee	89	7,822	4.2	78	9,896	3.4
Northumberland	424	17,985	9.6	444	30,836	10.5
Brighton	45	1,706	0.9	38	2,738	0.9
Campbellford ¹	78	3,734	2.0	76	5,193	1.8
Cobourg ¹	113	6,971	3.7	130	13,659	4.6
Peterborough	614	46,849	25.1	638	78,463	26.6
Lakefield ¹	34	993	0.5	35	2,609	0.9
Peterborough ¹	385	40,147	21.5	372	64,470	21.9
Prince Edward	173	10,032	5.4	180	12,818	4.3
Picton	83	7,622	4.1	79	8,355	2.8
Victoria	337	19,778	10.6	364	29,716	10.1
Lindsay ¹	134	13,805	7.4	143	18,048	6.1
Total, Lake Ontario Region	3,023	186,418	100.0	3,209	294,996	100.0

1 Change in municipal boundaries since 1951. Data shown are for areas as incorporated in each of these years.

Source: D.B.S., Census of Canada, 1961. Retail Trade.

TABLE - 67

ENROLMENT AND TEACHERS IN ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION AND PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,
SEPTEMBER 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1966

	Enrolment										Full-time Teachers			
	Elementary					Secondary					Elementary		Secondary	
	Public	R. C. Separate	Total	Arts and Science	Business and Commerce	Science, Technology and Trades	Occupational	Other	Total	Elementary and Secondary	Public	Separate	Total	Total
Haliburton	1963 1,529	-	1,529	299	94	46	60	-	499	2,028	56	-	56	25
1964 1,492	-	1,492	260	129	50	50	50	-	509	2,001	56	-	56	28
1965 1,472	-	1,472	264	131	82	82	47	-	524	1,996	55	-	55	28
1966 1,468	-	1,468	241	126	91	48	-	-	506	1,974	53	-	53	30
Hastings	1963 15,639	3,110	18,749	4,118	1,206	1,104	287	-	6,715	25,464	501	101	602	302
1964 15,918	3,182	19,100	3,939	1,524	1,427	309	-	-	7,199	26,299	513	101	614	330
1965 15,893	3,087	18,980	3,593	1,708	1,585	329	35	35	7,250	26,230	517	108	625	367
1966 16,134	3,191	19,325	3,290	1,763	1,615	349	65	65	7,082	26,407	527	114	641	382
Lennox and Addington	1963 4,406	396	4,802	1,253	257	154	73	-	1,737	6,539	157	13	170	77
1964 4,546	410	4,956	1,199	353	201	78	-	-	1,831	6,787	159	13	172	90
1965 4,590	412	5,002	1,165	391	253	65	19	19	1,893	6,895	158	14	172	96
1966 4,589	456	5,045	1,109	414	291	120	26	26	1,960	7,005	158	15	173	101
Northumberland and Durham	1963 14,566	1,553	16,119	3,434	880	655	94	-	5,063	21,182	477	48	525	239
1964 14,808	1,658	16,466	3,508	1,025	760	110	-	-	5,403	21,869	486	49	535	274
1965 15,160	1,631	16,791	3,529	1,133	896	126	15	15	5,699	22,490	491	50	541	309
1966 15,538	1,722	17,260	3,373	1,276	1,113	140	28	28	5,930	23,190	510	54	564	334
Peterborough	1963 12,113	3,882	15,995	3,138	976	866	156	-	5,116	21,111	407	107	514	243
1964 12,176	4,292	16,468	3,175	1,107	1,075	248	-	-	5,605	22,073	412	123	535	263
1965 12,245	4,413	16,658	3,261	1,227	1,278	257	86	86	6,109	22,767	414	129	543	296
1966 12,250	4,376	16,626	3,313	1,212	1,451	323	57	57	6,356	22,982	418	131	549	343
Prince Edward	1963 3,727	129	3,856	684	183	226	31	38	1,162	5,018	138	4	142	49
1964 3,808	112	3,920	904	132	115	115	50	34	1,235	5,155	142	4	146	56
1965 3,794	116	3,910	896	161	166	47	-	-	1,270	5,180	136	4	140	61
1966 3,409	109	3,518	790	237	237	188	51	-	1,266	4,784	123	4	127	65
Victoria	1963 4,677	588	5,265	1,636	227	125	56	-	2,044	7,309	176	21	197	84
1964 4,788	613	5,401	1,707	230	230	170	55	-	2,162	7,563	178	22	200	93
1965 4,714	622	5,336	1,493	364	364	315	51	29	2,252	7,588	163	21	184	100
1966 4,853	615	5,468	1,581	377	377	332	49	33	2,372	7,840	164	21	185	109
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1963 56,657	9,658	66,315	14,502	3,823	3,156	757	38	22,336	88,651	1,912	294	2,206	1,019
1964 57,536	10,267	67,803	14,692	4,500	3,818	900	34	34	23,944	91,747	1,946	312	2,258	1,134
1965 57,868	10,281	68,149	14,201	5,115	4,575	922	184	184	24,997	93,146	1,934	326	2,260	1,257
1966 58,241	10,469	68,710	13,697	5,405	5,081	1,080	209	209	25,472	94,182	1,953	339	2,292	1,364
Total, Province of Ontario	1963 901,830	331,334	1,233,164	226,537	68,144	51,957	9,922	7,650	364,210	1,597,374	30,495	10,380	40,875	17,170
1964 925,068	353,405	1,278,473	234,487	79,330	60,645	12,474	8,305	8,305	395,301	1,673,774	31,505	11,245	42,750	19,205
1965 949,374	370,669	1,320,043	237,242	86,456	69,282	15,000	10,758	10,758	418,738	1,738,781	32,783	12,184	44,967	21,659
1966 976,900	387,971	1,364,871	236,523	94,105	77,259	15,876	12,263	12,263	436,026	1,880,897	34,488	13,159	47,647	24,242

Source: Ontario, Department of Education. Report of The Minister, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966.

SELECTED MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, COMPARISON OF REGIONAL AND PROVINCIAL TOTALS, 1965

	Taxation and Assessment ¹			Revenue from Provincial Sources as a Percent of Total Revenue		Per Capita Expenditures						
	Assessed Population	Per Capita Assessment \$	Residential-Commercial Ratio	Per Capita Taxation \$	%	Per Capita Debt	Protection to Persons and Property \$	Public Works \$	Public Welfare \$	Education \$	Recreation and Community Services \$	County Rates \$
Local Municipalities	332,828	1,400	70-30	94.28	45.3	170.35	11.32	30.15	6.12	42.82	3.36	16.41
Administrative Counties	232,827	1,404	78-22	16.15	43.2	8.14	2.79	22.83	4.77	0.04
Lake Ontario Region	332,828	1,400	70-30	94.28	45.0	176.04	13.27	46.12	9.45	42.85	3.36	16.41
Province of Ontario	6,496,803	135.87	n.a.	325.40	22.28	24.74	9.57	60.87	6.84	..

.. Not applicable

n.a. Not available

¹ Equalized assessment used

Source: Ontario, Department of Municipal Affairs, Annual Report of Municipal Statistics, 1965.

TABLE - 69

SELECTED MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1965

	Taxation and Assessment ²			Revenue from Provincial Sources as a Percent of Total Revenue		Per Capita Expenditures						
	Assessed Population	Per Capita Assessment \$	Residential-Commercial Ratio	Per Capita Taxation \$	%	Per Capita Debt	Protection to Persons and Property \$	Public Works \$	Public Welfare \$	Education \$	Recreation and Community Services \$	County Rates \$
Haliburton	8,109	2,308	89-11	107.26	53.7	205.44	6.41	54.06	32.18	51.97	1.49	15.10
Hastings	87,767	1,209	64-36	90.48	44.9	178.16	17.07	36.02	8.20	36.41	3.66	17.02
Lennox and Addington	24,517	1,282	72-28	73.49	54.4	184.45	6.72	68.16	6.60	35.46	0.88	15.19
Northumberland and Durham	85,305	1,358	75-25	82.71	48.1	151.26	8.40	53.62	6.05	42.93	2.89	12.57
Peterborough	77,962	1,534	68-32	120.80	37.7	244.12	18.37	39.17	13.48	55.21	4.70	16.61
Prince Edward	19,801	1,225	80-20	81.91	50.8	98.17	8.42	28.64	10.03	35.78	1.58	28.39
Victoria	29,367	1,706	80-20	90.97	42.1	98.30	13.14	64.12	8.14	37.42	4.12	19.82

¹ Includes aggregate of all municipalities and county administration² Equalized assessment

Source: Ontario, Department of Municipal Affairs, Annual Report of Municipal Statistics, 1965

TABLE - 70
SELECTED MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, CITIES AND TOWNS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1965

	Taxation and Assessment ¹				Revenue from Provincial Sources as a Percent of Total Revenue		Per Capita Expenditures							County Rates \$	Other \$	Total \$
	Assessed Population	Per Capita Assessment \$	Residential-Commercial Ratio	Per Capita Taxation \$	Per Capita Debt \$	Protection to Persons and Property \$	Public Works \$	Public Welfare \$	Education \$	Community Services \$	Recreation and Community Services \$					
Durham	8,100	1,397	68-32	101.74	238.76	13.66	14.54	6.48	49.10	5.28	12.55	35.74	137.34			
Bowmanville	8,430	1,494	63-37	121.79	238.53	13.26	34.90	2.35	59.48	5.33	15.64	37.27	168.22			
Hastings	32,857	1,617	61-39	108.76	281.55	26.51	17.41	6.68	38.16	6.88		54.02	149.65			
Belleville	1,913	604	66-34	83.58	70.31	13.29	12.70	4.93	27.98	2.10	12.17	27.07	100.24			
Deseronto	14,115	1,186	60-40	111.08	191.28	21.02	16.34	10.41	42.88	3.87		49.70	144.23			
Lennox and Addington																
Napanee	4,541	1,377	59-41	96.27	180.24	15.41	10.22	11.11	31.36	3.21	17.75	39.09	128.14			
Northumberland																
Campbellford	3,497	1,163	59-41	92.79	211.53	12.37	10.54	6.60	47.52	4.23	12.40	39.30	132.96			
Cobourg	10,166	1,550	56-44	110.71	185.13	15.67	22.62	3.62	56.41	7.50	19.43	32.99	158.26			
Peterborough																
Peterborough	53,029	1,431	60-40	140.25	313.76	23.12	17.82	15.49	62.00	6.46		59.19	184.07			
Prince Edward																
Pictou	4,866	1,103	62-38	107.58	159.30	17.76	13.69	-	35.39	4.94	26.37	38.48	136.64			
Victoria																
Lindsay	11,627	1,197	60-40	101.76	149.86	18.98	14.26	5.46	39.30	6.87	18.51	34.22	137.39			

.. Not applicable

1 Equalized assessment

Source: Ontario, Department of Municipal Affairs, Annual Report of Municipal Statistics, 1965.

TABLE - 71
SELECTED MUNICIPAL FINANCIAL STATISTICS, SELECTED VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1965

	Taxation and Assessment ¹				Per Capita Expenditures										
	Assessed Population	Per Capita Assessment \$	Residential- Commercial Ratio	Per Capita Taxation \$	Revenue from Provincial Sources as a Percent of Total Revenue		Per Capita Debt \$	Protection to Persons and Property \$	Public Works \$	Public Welfare \$	Education \$	Recreation and Community Services \$	County Rates \$	Other \$	Total \$
					%	%									
Durham															
Carrivright	1,742	1,819	97-3	82.83	50.2		82.72	1.81	27.41	0.52	45.51	2.62	13.42	16.22	107.51
Cavan	2,325	1,047	95-5	67.54	56.6		148.28	1.05	34.26	0.92	40.25	0.40	10.92	8.83	96.63
Clarke	4,178	1,886	78-22	85.65	60.9		107.77	1.55	86.70	2.46	45.64	0.51	11.78	27.15	175.79
Darlington	10,300	1,230	89-11	58.98	62.0		109.84	1.09	49.71	1.91	32.57	0.92	8.60	11.01	105.82
Newcastle	1,460	1,031	78-22	78.85	36.5		120.64	16.90	9.75	3.63	41.76	5.06	9.48	27.16	113.75
Hastings															
Dungannon	1,009	577	93-7	39.75	72.5		54.44	0.26	35.82	4.10	19.14	0.10	4.80	10.90	75.11
Frankford	1,635	1,050	77-23	79.40	35.7		66.08	10.46	9.71	2.92	19.85	6.19	15.27	46.41	110.81
Sidney	7,335	1,138	76-24	59.29	49.2		65.59	1.09	13.05	6.28	35.54	0.29	21.34	12.90	90.48
Lennox and Addington															
Bath	750	999	86-14	80.50	39.2		108.48	7.30	6.77	1.04	30.45	1.15	12.86	48.34	107.91
Ernestown	6,442	1,687	60-40	91.52	41.6		236.55	1.56	10.26	3.13	54.07	0.41	19.99	18.24	107.66
Northumberland															
Brighton (Vge)	2,705	1,147	74-26	69.75	49.0		100.79	7.68	12.46	2.83	34.13	1.99	10.87	11.51	81.47
Hamilton	5,821	1,372	89-11	70.30	58.9		147.06	1.33	52.43	0.99	40.80	0.39	11.02	11.02	117.98
Murray	5,351	906	85-15	36.08	57.7		64.31	0.70	45.28	1.27	19.41	0.02	7.54	13.79	88.02
Peterborough															
Ennismore	646	3,824	96-4	139.03	55.8		-	5.54	67.66	7.75	74.23	-	32.33	15.13	202.64
Smith	4,831	1,982	90-10	79.64	49.5		82.88	0.45	16.10	6.52	46.14	0.09	20.79	11.96	102.05
Prince Edward															
Ameliasburgh	4,003	1,130	94-6	65.10	48.2		70.41	0.87	10.32	-	35.24	0.17	22.00	7.66	76.26
Victoria															
Fenelon	1,943	3,058	96-4	113.58	44.3		42.96	1.63	26.66	2.45	44.84	2.18	34.53	14.91	127.18
Fenelon Falls	1,308	1,384	73-27	79.06	30.2		148.79	7.95	12.67	0.88	28.25	3.41	16.76	53.53	123.44

¹ Equalized Assessment

Source: Ontario, Department of Municipal Affairs. Annual Report of Municipal Statistics, 1965.

TABLE - 72

ORIGIN OF SELECTED CATEGORIES OF VACATIONERS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1964

	Toronto	Niagara and Hamilton and Kitchener London	Windsor	Peterborough	Kingston	Ottawa	Rest of Ontario	Total Ontario	Rest of Canada	Total Canada	U.S.A.
	Percentage Distribution By Resort Area										
Cottage Owners											
Eastern Lake Ontario	23.9	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	60.0	1.9	91.0	0.9	91.9	8.1
Haliburton Highlands	71.1	6.3	2.2	0.7	7.7	0.5	0.8	95.0	0.7	95.7	4.2
Kawartha	67.2	3.7	0.9	0.3	22.0	0.3	0.5	95.9	0.6	96.5	3.5
Lake Ontario, East to Cobourg	97.0	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	98.8	0.6	99.4	0.6
Lake Scugog	94.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.5	-	98.7	0.5	99.2	0.8
Lakeland of Renfrew	14.6	1.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	6.1	66.5	91.8	1.5	93.3	6.7
Rice Lake	57.7	3.7	0.6	0.4	18.8	9.6	0.7	91.8	0.6	92.4	7.6
Guests at Commercial Resorts											
Eastern Lake Ontario	24.5	5.9	4.9	0.9	0.3	n.a.	1.5	49.7	11.7	57.5	42.3
Haliburton Highlands	44.6	10.4	7.3	2.5	1.0	n.a.	1.2	77.6	1.1	78.7	21.1
Kawartha	35.3	8.9	2.2	0.5	0.9	n.a.	0.4	49.2	0.7	49.9	49.8
Lake Ontario, East to Cobourg	38.8	8.7	3.1	2.2	0.2	n.a.	-	54.3	-	54.3	45.7
Lake Scugog	55.4	13.4	7.4	6.3	0.3	n.a.	2.7	96.5	3.5	100.0	-
Lakeland of Renfrew	22.5	6.0	4.2	1.9	0.6	n.a.	9.3	61.5	6.9	68.4	31.4
Rice Lake	25.7	4.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	n.a.	0.4	33.0	0.7	33.7	66.3
Campers at Provincial Parks											
Eastern Lake Ontario	38.2	6.9	3.4	0.4	2.6	3.1	5.7	85.5	8.1	93.6	6.2
Haliburton Highlands ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawartha	55.7	7.7	0.6	2.2	16.1	-	1.7	93.4	4.4	97.8	2.2
Lake Ontario, East to Cobourg	33.3	3.2	6.9	5.7	-	3.8	2.5	68.0	7.5	75.5	23.2
Lake Scugog ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeland of Renfrew	40.2	6.3	3.8	1.8	2.2	3.2	10.0	79.7	14.2	93.9	5.7
Rice Lake	41.1	11.2	7.6	3.7	9.0	-	0.7	82.0	3.8	85.8	14.2
Day Visitors to Provincial Parks											
Eastern Lake Ontario	24.1	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	9.0	2.5	88.2	6.2	94.4	4.3
Haliburton Highlands ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kawartha	31.3	2.7	-	0.7	59.7	0.7	6.5	99.3	0.7	100.0	-
Lake Ontario, East to Cobourg	77.9	0.8	2.4	-	1.6	0.8	2.4	93.6	-	93.6	5.6
Lake Scugog ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lakeland of Renfrew	13.3	1.0	0.7	2.0	11.6	11.0	2.9	91.4	-	91.4	8.6
Rice Lake	19.2	1.4	2.4	2.2	53.4	-	2.8	95.8	1.4	97.2	2.8

¹ There are no Provincial Parks in the Haliburton or Lake Scugog Vacation Areas.

Source: Wolfe, R. I., Parameters of Recreational Travel in Ontario: A Progress Report, Ontario Department of Highways Report No. RB111, March, 1966.

TABLE - 73

NUMBER OF TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS, CAPACITY AND AVERAGE CAPACITY PER ESTABLISHMENT, BY TYPE OF RENTAL UNIT,
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1955 AND 1965

	Hotels		Motels		Cabins		Cottages		Licensed Accommodation		Lodges		Total	
	1955	1965	1955	1965	1955	1965	1955	1965	1955	1965	1955	1965	1955	1965
Halliburton														
Tourist Establishments	12	5	3	9	44	26	91	111	3	6	61	43	214	200
Capacity	612	233	32	331	1,303	1,417	2,037	2,952	91	260	2,784	2,262	6,855	7,453
Average Capacity per Establishment	51	47	11	37	30	55	22	27	30	43	46	53	32	37
Hastings														
Tourist Establishments	7	2	21	31	38	14	70	78	20	28	33	21	189	174
Capacity	1,142	72	766	1,199	781	313	1,683	2,068	878	1,696	837	736	5,127	6,034
Average Capacity per Establishment	26	36	36	39	21	22	24	27	44	61	25	35	27	35
Lennox and Addington														
Tourist Establishments	9	1	8	15	13	7	49	45	8	10	10	16	97	94
Capacity	173	46	148	405	347	168	1,044	1,205	189	366	265	438	2,166	2,628
Average Capacity per Establishment	19	46	19	27	27	24	21	27	24	37	27	27	22	28
Northumberland and Durham														
Tourist Establishments	20	7	13	26	44	24	113	100	12	14	25	18	238	189
Capacity	1,015	276	423	1,091	1,162	616	3,596	3,565	466	587	760	703	7,422	6,335
Average Capacity per Establishment	39	39	33	42	26	26	30	36	39	42	30	39	31	36
Peterborough														
Tourist Establishments	15	9	7	18	32	14	125	130	9	15	41	29	229	215
Capacity	640	407	220	812	571	380	3,083	3,893	547	870	1,434	1,422	6,545	7,844
Average Capacity per Establishment	43	52	31	45	18	27	25	30	61	58	36	49	29	36
Prince Edward														
Tourist Establishments	11	5	-	5	13	7	55	71	3	3	15	-	102	99
Capacity	239	119	-	223	406	188	1,032	1,791	266	204	493	365	2,416	2,370
Average Capacity per Establishment	22	24	-	45	23	27	19	25	82	68	33	43	24	29
Victoria														
Tourist Establishments	25	14	7	15	35	11	94	120	4	5	40	36	205	201
Capacity	1,224	515	180	565	631	237	2,655	4,035	178	243	1,416	1,595	6,284	7,240
Average Capacity per Establishment	49	37	26	38	18	26	28	34	45	49	35	44	31	36
Total, Lake Ontario Region														
Tourist Establishments	105	43	59	119	224	103	602	655	59	81	225	171	1,274	1,172
Capacity	4,085	1,728	1,769	4,626	5,401	3,369	15,130	19,509	2,595	4,226	8,039	7,498	36,819	40,956
Average Capacity per Establishment	39	40	30	39	23	33	25	30	44	52	36	44	29	35

Source: Ontario, Department of Tourism and Information, Where to Stay in Ontario, 1956 and 1966.

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN NUMBER OF TOURIST ESTABLISHMENTS, CAPACITY AND AVERAGE CAPACITY PER ESTABLISHMENT, BY TYPE OF RENTAL UNIT, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1965/1955

	<u>Hotels</u> %	<u>Motels</u> %	<u>Cabins</u> %	<u>Cottages</u> %	<u>Licensed Accommodation</u> %	<u>Lodges</u> %	<u>Total</u> %
<u>Haliburton</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-58.3	200.0	-40.9	22.0	100.0	-29.5	-6.5
Average Capacity per Establishment	-61.9	934.4	8.7	44.9	185.7	-18.8	8.7
	- 7.8	236.4	83.3	22.7	43.3	15.2	15.6
<u>Hastings</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-71.4	47.6	-63.2	11.4	40.0	-36.4	-7.9
Average Capacity per Establishment	-60.4	56.5	-59.9	22.9	93.2	-12.1	18.7
	38.5	8.3	4.3	12.5	38.6	40.0	29.6
<u>Lennox and Addington</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-88.9	87.5	-46.2	-8.2	25.0	60.0	-3.1
Average Capacity per Establishment	-73.4	173.6	-51.6	15.4	93.7	65.3	21.3
	142.1	42.1	-11.1	28.6	54.2	-	27.3
<u>Northumberland and Durham</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-73.1	100.0	-45.5	-15.3	16.7	-28.0	-20.6
Average Capacity per Establishment	-73.0	157.9	-47.0	-0.9	26.0	-7.9	-7.9
	-	27.3	-	20.0	7.7	30.0	16.1
<u>Peterborough</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-40.0	157.1	-56.3	4.0	66.7	-29.3	-6.1
Average Capacity per Establishment	-27.0	269.1	-33.5	26.3	59.0	-4.2	19.8
	20.9	45.2	50.0	20.0	-4.9	36.1	24.1
<u>Prince Edward</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-54.5	..	-61.1	29.1	-	-46.7	-2.9
Average Capacity per Establishment	-50.2	..	-53.7	73.5	-17.1	-30.0	18.8
	9.1	..	17.4	31.6	-17.1	30.0	20.8
<u>Victoria</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-44.0	114.3	-63.6	27.7	25.0	-10.0	-2.0
Average Capacity per Establishment	-57.9	213.9	-54.5	52.0	36.5	12.6	15.2
	-24.5	46.2	44.4	21.4	8.9	25.7	16.1
<u>Total, Lake Ontario Region</u>							
Tourist Establishments							
Capacity	-59.0	101.7	-54.0	8.8	37.3	-24.0	-8.0
Average Capacity per Establishment	-57.8	161.5	-35.2	28.9	62.9	-6.7	11.2
	2.6	30.0	43.5	20.0	18.2	22.2	20.7

..Not Applicable.

Source: Ontario, Department of Tourism and Information. Where to Stay in Ontario, 1964 and 1966.

TABLE - 75

TOURIST ESTABLISHMENT OCCUPANCY, BY VACATION AREAS,
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1966

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Hotel</u>	<u>Lodge</u>	<u>Motel</u>	<u>Cottage</u>
	<u>Per Cent of Units Occupied*</u>				
Bay of Quinte					
June	64	78	n.a.	68	36
July	75	95	n.a.	77	65
August	80	n.a.	n.a.	79	82
Great Pine Ridge					
June	48	n.a.	31	n.a.	54
July	82	n.a.	23	74	93
August	70	n.a.	61	52	77
Haliburton Highlands					
June	46	n.a.	61	41	23
July	76	57	86	26	72
August	67	n.a.	66	12	80
Kawartha Lakes					
June	51	29	44	57	55
July	66	15	72	80	85
August	69	69	51	89	74
Land of Lakes					
June	29	n.a.	28	n.a.	29
July	59	n.a.	39	n.a.	75
August	46	n.a.	45	n.a.	47
Madawaska Valley					
June	31	n.a.	45	23	24
July	70	n.a.	79	100	57
August	49	n.a.	26	n.a.	75

* Per cent of units occupied based on a sample of 10 per cent of the tourist accommodation establishments in the region.

Source: Ontario, Department of Tourism and Information. Report No. 9, Tourist Establishment Occupancy in Ontario. June to December, 1966.

TABLE - 76

SUMMER CUSTOMERS, BY RURAL HYDRO OPERATING AREAS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, AS AT DEC. 31, 1964

	Total Rural Customers	Summer Commercial Customers	Other Summer Customers	Summer Commercial as a % of Total Rural Customers	Other Summer Customers as a % of Total	Total Summer Customers as a % of Total Rural Customers
Bancroft	4,471	115	1,912	2.6	42.8	45.3
Belleville	3,118	1	54	*	1.7	1.8
Bowmanville	6,944	29	180	0.4	2.6	3.0
Cannington	6,416	59	3,448	0.9	53.7	54.7
Cobourg	5,693	76	1,196	1.3	21.0	22.3
Fenelon Falls	7,108	192	4,507	2.7	63.4	66.1
Frankford	5,271	39	620	0.7	11.8	12.5
Lakefield	6,553	131	4,648	2.0	70.9	72.9
Minden	7,531	187	4,758	2.5	63.2	65.7
Napanee	4,794	44	570	0.9	11.9	12.8
Norwood	3,396	49	1,579	1.4	46.5	47.9
Peterborough	6,302	85	1,704	1.3	27.0	28.4
Picton	5,235	102	947	1.9	18.1	20.0
Tweed	4,435	162	1,235	3.7	27.8	31.5
Uxbridge	5,322	26	1,819	0.5	34.2	34.7
Region	82,589	1,297	29,177	1.6	33.3	34.8

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. Fifty-Eighth Annual Report for the Year 1965.

TABLE - 77

SELECTED RECREATION FACILITIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1967

	Provincial Parks ¹	Conservation Authority or St. Lawrence Parks Commission ²	Marine Facilities ³	Snow Skiing	
				No. of Establish- ments	No. of Lifts and Toes ⁴
Durham	1	3	1	3	14
Haliburton	1	0	20	1	1
Hastings	1	3	9	3	6
Lennox and Addington	1	2	3	1	2
Northumberland	2	1	38	2	4
Peterborough	2	4	73	1	1
Prince Edward	4	0	4	1	2
Victoria	2	0	25	2	5
Total, Lake Ontario Region	14	13	173	14	35

1. Source: Ontario, Department of Highways, "Roads to Recreation" (Map), Centennial Issue.
2. Source: Ontario, Department of Highways, "Roads to Recreation" (Map), Centennial Issue.
3. Source: Ontario, Department of Tourism and Information, Marine Facilities, 1967.
4. Source: Ontario, Department of Tourism and Information, Ski Facilities in Ontario, 1967.

TABLE - 78

LIQUOR OUTLETS AND LICENSED ESTABLISHMENTS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1967

	Liquor Control Board Outlets	Brewers Retail Outlets	LCBO Outlets Selling Beer	Licensed Establishments
Durham	2	1	1	7
Haliburton	3	1	1	11
Hastings	8	5	2	41
Lennox and Addington	2	1	1	11
Northumberland	5	6	1	14
Peterborough	6	4	2	30
Prince Edward	1	1	0	5
Victoria	6	1	5	7
Total, Lake Ontario Region	33	20	13	126

Sources: Liquor Control Board of Ontario. Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and
Brewers Warehousing Company.

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